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WASHINGTON.

Conflicting Interests in Union Pacific and Credit Mobilier—Senator Wilson's Successor—Mr. Colfax.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The Union Pacific Railroad investigation has thus far developed three parties or interests. There is first, the Ames and Alley, or Credit-Mobilier interest, which includes some of the present directors and all those who were interested in the Oakes Ames contract, who are defending the construction of the road under that contract; second, there is the Durant party or interest, which is inimical to the Ames party on the one hand, and to the present management of the company on the other. It is an interest which is ready to strike hands with the Government against the other parties, or with these parties against the Government, in any way that will best subserve its interests, which are purely mercenary; there is, third, the present management of the company, the Horace F. Clark, Augustus Schell, or "Lake Shore party," as it is called, who are strongly opposed to the Durant party, which has no stock in the road, but is pressing a lawsuit, and this present management is also entirely indifferent to any exposure of the frauds of the Oakes Ames Credit Mobilier interest, and will promote such exposure, if thereby it can impress upon the committee and Congress its alleged determination and ability to manage the affairs of the road better than the Government or any one else can, and to thus secure the greatest measure of protection to the present owners of the stock and bonds, the Government included.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE—MR. WILSON'S SUCCESSOR.

On Wednesday of next week, the 12th inst., the two Houses of Congress will meet in joint session in the chamber of the House, for the purpose of counting the electoral vote. The Vice-President will preside, and there are many who will remember the turbulent and exciting scene of four years ago, when Acting Vice-President Wade presided, and the question of the disputed vote of Georgia came up for decision. This year there will be two certificates from Louisiana, and it is probable that an interruption similar to that of four years ago will again occur, but it is not probable that it will be of as violent a character. Immediately upon receiving notification of his election, Senator Wilson will resign, and then the canvass in Massachusetts will become warm. The latest intelligence received here indicates that Messrs. Dawes and Boutwell stand about even in the number of their supporters, with about forty for Mr. Whiting, and the remainder scattering.

THE UNION PACIFIC INVESTIGATION.

The Wilson Committee yesterday expressed a determination to bring their investigation to a close with the end of this week, and to that end a resolution was offered in the House authorizing a subcommittee to proceed to Boston, New-York, and Philadelphia to examine witnesses, books, and papers. Judge Wilson, the Chairman, proposes to perform this duty, while his colleagues will continue the examination of witnesses here, several of whom will arrive this week. Even if the testimony should be concluded thus early, it is doubtful if any report can be made before the middle of the month. The case promises to be one of the most difficult for determination which has ever devolved upon a committee of Congress.

INCREASED PAY FOR CONGRESSMEN.

The subject which agitates the breasts of the members of the House next to Credit Mobilier, is the proposition to raise the salaries of the members of the next Congress. About 129 members of the present House failed of re-election, and it is claimed that at least 100 of these will vote to raise the salaries of Congressmen to $8,000 per year. There are also said to be forty or more of the members of the present House elected to the next House who will vote the same way. This will give a clear majority, and if the Senate can be brought to agree it looks as if there would be an increase of the salary. Meantime the public service suffers for the need of a readjustment of salaries, and officers who ought to be receiving $5,000 or $6,000 per annum, are getting but $2,500, and this amount has been cut down to $1,800 for next year. The President lives in a house more uncomfortable than any Congressman would inhabit, and receives a salary totally inadequate to meet the demands made upon it by the duties of the office, and Cabinet officers who are not rich have to live in boarding-houses.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

The statement that Mr. Colfax expects to explain the $1,200 deposit by showing that he received that amount of money from Mr. Shoemaker, of Baltimore; Mr. Bowen, of New-York, and Mr. Stewart, of Philadelphia, is stated by his friends to be untrue. He is, nevertheless, represented as confident that he can satisfactorily explain the coincidence, but will not appear again before the committee until Mr. Ames returns. He attends regularly to his duties in the Senate, and has not absented himself therefrom, as stated. He spent the Sabbath in Baltimore.

THE COTTON TAX REFUNDING JOB.

Mr. Dawes expects to-morrow to make the report of the Ways and Means Committee to the House on the cotton tax. The report of the committee, will of course, be adverse to refunding the tax, as has been heretofore stated. But the House will be asked to set apart a day for the discussion of the report, in order to satisfy the minority which favors refunding the tax.

AUSTRALIAN SUBSIDIES.

The Burnside Australian bill, as it is called, has not been before the Commerce Committee at all, and so the story that it has been rejected by that committee must be untrue. The Committee on Post-offices and Post Roads, which has the bill in charge, has had one hearing of the friends of the measure, but has taken no action on the subject. The bill for granting a subsidy to an Australian line will be in order in the Senate to-morrow at 1 o'clock. The Webb bill, as it is called, is before the Senate, and the Burnside bill is moved as a substitute; so that if a vote is reached it will be first upon the latter bill. There will be an attempt to postpone the consideration of the bill. Whether it will succeed or not is quite uncertain, as the friends of both measures will unite in keeping the subject before the Senate till action is secured.

SENATOR CALDWELL.

The Caldwell Investigating Committee will conclude taking testimony Tuesday, and it is expected that the committee will make their report in the course of the week. The report will be unfavorable to Mr. Caldwell, although it is apparent that the committee consider Mr. Caldwell has been made the victim of a cabal of sharpers. They also are satisfied that he contributed money which he knew was to be used for corrupt purposes.

LOUISIANA.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections expect to conclude the hearing of evidence in the Louisiana case to-morrow. It is probable that there will be two, if not three, reports from the committee, and a political debate is likely to follow.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

The block of sculptured marble donated by the City of Philadelphia to the Washington National Monument will be forwarded to this City next week free of charge. Until arrangements are completed to place it in proper position in the monument, the stone will remain in the lapidarium here. This block has been under the care of the corporate authorities of Philadelphia for some years, and has been placed in the room where Washington received his charge as Commander-in-Chief of the American Army. Changes necessary in restoring Independence Hall to its original shape require the removal of the block.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE NEW LOAN.

Telegraphic advices received here from Europe indicate that the offerings for the new five per cent. funded loan of the United States will be in excess of the amount advertised for sale. A part of the loan, however, having been reserved for sale in this country, the Treasury Department is in receipt of numerous applications and letters of inquiry from the national banks, showing a general disposition to exchange their present securities in the Treasury for the new fives. This action is precipitated by the fact that the loan is open for subscription but for a short time, and by the further fact that the other issues authorized bear only four and four and a half per cent. interest.

INHUMANITY OF A CAPTAIN PUNISHED.

The Captain of an American vessel having left at a foreign port one of his crew in destitution, sick and disabled, the Collector at New-Orleans was instructed by the Secretary of the Treasury not to clear the vessel without the deposit of three months' extra wages, in accordance with the acts of Feb. 28, 1803, July 20, 1840, and Aug. 18, 1856, and to put the bond in suit in case it was deemed expedient.

THE COMMAND OF THE MARINE CORPS.

Since the death of Gen. Meade, and for some time before, it has been reported and generally believed in military circles that Gen. Burnside aspires to the command of the United States Marine Corps, and, desiring it, will certainly get it. This command embraces between 2,000 and 3,000 men, more than half of whom are in service in foreign seas, and being an independent and popular organization, indispensable to the naval establishment, which it ante-dates, its leadership is much sought after. The present chief, Gen. Jacob Zeilin, is several years beyond sixty-two, the customary retiring age, but is retained in command by the President, who has lawful discretion in the premises. The bill recently introduced by Senator Logan, compelling the retirement of Army and Marine officers at sixty-two years of age, as is now done in the Navy, is likely to become a law, and will then vacate this position, even if it should not be done sooner. Heretofore the Marine commandant has been selected from the field officers of the corps, but there is now no law preventing the appointment outside the corps, and there are several eager to enjoy the privileges and emoluments. The United States Marine Band, which belongs to the head-quarters of the corps in this City, has become, although not originally so intended, perhaps, the national band of America. Congress pays it an extra allowance for playing alternately on the grounds of the Capitol and the Executive Mansion in Summer, and no Presidential inauguration, levee, or other national function is complete without the presence of the Marines. The visit of the French, English and Prussian national bands to Boston, last year, has had the effect of increasing public interest in the band, which it is known is not equal to the foreign bands. A movement has been made to increase the number of the bandmen, now thirty, and secure a new and accomplished leader, and an energetic officer of the corps is designing a magnificent uniform for the band. Carl Sentz, a well-known Philadelphia director, is among the candidates for the leadership.

ARMY OFFICERS' SERVANTS.

A recent letter from the War Department, based upon an opinion given by the Attorney-General, authorizes a fair allowance per month for the rent of rooms for the servants of officers who are on duty in places where Government quarters are not supplied them. This decision will no doubt take effect from July 1, 1870, the date of the law under which the Army and Marine Corps are now paid.

BOND PURCHASES AND GOLD SALES.

The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the Assistant Treasurer at New-York to purchase $1,000,000 of bonds on each Wednesday, and to sell $1,500,000 of coin on each Thursday during the month of February.

FLORIDA.

Defeat of the Osborn "Ring" by the Election of Mr. Conover to the Senate.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Feb. 2.—The Osborn Ring has been defeated. Mr. Conover is elected by a combination of Democrats and colored Republicans. Mr. Conover received twenty-two out of twenty-three colored votes. Ex-Lieut.-Gov. Gleason, of the Assembly, and Mr. Potter, of the Senate, Collector at Pensacola, voted for Conover. The other Federal office-holders voted for Wescott, the Democratic caucus nominee and Ring candidate. Messrs. Purman and Walls, Congressmen elect, supported Mr. Conover.

FARM ANIMALS.

Relative Prices in Various Sections and Fluctuations in the Past Year.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The annual stock report of the statistician of the Department of Agriculture shows that the prices of farm animals are better sustained than those of other farm products. Horses command improved prices in nearly all sections of the country. Sheep are somewhat higher than last year, the appreciation being quite general, though not equal in the several States. The prices of cattle have advanced in some States from local causes, and receded in others. Milch cows in the South are appreciating in value, and declining in many of the Northern States. Swine bear lower rates generally, though quite as high as last year in the Eastern States. An analysis of local differences shows that the prices of horses have advanced in New-England, New-York, Pennsylvania, and in the Gulf States. In New-Jersey, where prices rule higher than in any other State, a small decline is apparent, though rates are still relatively high. Though lower prices prevail in Delaware, Maryland, Tennessee, and Kentucky, a slight advance is seen in Virginia, and in horses of full age in North Carolina. In some States which produce horses for the market, prices were temporarily reduced, and sales limited by the prevailing horse disease. Little change is noted in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. In Minnesota, Iowa, and Nebraska, where the supply is unequal to the requirements of widening operations in agriculture, horses of full age bear higher prices. There is also an advance in California and Oregon. Working mules command advancing prices in the South. A slight advance is seen in Indiana, Illinois and Minnesota. Young stock is higher in Kentucky, but the average for full grown is about the same as last year. Small decline appears in several of the Western States, with some exceptions, and the rates for milch cows are not sustained. In Maine, New-Hampshire, and Vermont, where cattle were sacrificed last season on account of the partial failure of the grain and hay crops, prices have rallied with an increase of forage. There is an upward tendency in the cotton States, which keeps pace with the movement toward improvement in the quality and the encouragement of the dairy interest. The decline in the average in comparison with last year is from $39 80 to $34 in New-York, $37 36 to $32 18 in Ohio, $36 86 to $33 39 in Michigan, $33 77 to $30 73 in Illinois, $28 49 to $28 18 in Iowa, and $30 77 to $28 94 in Kansas. Other cattle have appreciated in prices in Northern New-England and, to a small extent, in most of the Southern States. Little change appears in Virginia, Louisiana, and Arkansas. The price of cattle three years old has declined in Kentucky from $39 41 to $37 54; in Ohio, from $45 16 to $42 42; in Michigan, from $46 18 to $44; in Wisconsin, from $42 38 to $37 03; in Minnesota, from $38 46 to $35 77. An advance appears in Indiana from $36 83 to $39 06; in Illinois, from $36 40 to $38 83; in Iowa, from $34 16 to $38 83; in Missouri, from $29 72 to $30 15. The younger cattle command a proportionate increase in these States. The decline in hogs is quite small in corn-producing States, not at all proportionate to the decline in pork products. In many localities thriving store hogs command as high rates for live weight as is obtained for fat slaughtered hogs.

TEMPERANCE.

Vice-President Colfax Addresses a Large Meeting in Baltimore.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 2.—Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Vice-President, spoke at Masonic Temple this afternoon. The occasion was a demonstration organized by the temperance element in the city, and was the greatest in point of numbers and the most enthusiastic ever held here. To the announcement that Hon. Mr. Colfax would be present was due in great measure the success of the meeting. The hall was literally packed.

Hundreds were turned from the entrance, unable to get within hearing distance of the door. The stage was crowded with leading citizens of both political parties and all shades of opinions. Mr. Colfax's reception was one of the most magnificent ever tendered to a public man in this country.

Judge Daniels, Chairman of the meeting, in introducing Mr. Colfax, alluded to his purity of character and the failure of the attempt to connect him with the Credit Mobilier, upon which the vast audience rose and gave cheer on cheer. When Mr. Colfax came to the front of the stage his speech was stayed for some minutes by a renewal of the applause of the assemblage. Mr. Colfax began his address by saying that the heart of any man must be cold and callous indeed that would not warm at receiving such a cordial, more than cordial, affectionate greeting as they had given him. It was to him particularly gratifying, because it showed him that they believed that during his public life that would close next month he had sought to stand right in the sight of God, whether the world judged him wrong or not. [Prolonged applause.] He then went on to speak on the evils of intemperance, and the best methods of temperance legislation, alluding to himself but once more. He said: "The world is so full of human trials and crime and suffering—full of wars and disease and breaking hearts—full of unjust aspersion, that it is sometimes hard to bear, unless the ruined is conscious of rectitude." [Loud applause.]

At the conclusion of Mr. Colfax's address the audience renewed their applause.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Practical Operation of the Reform Rules—Testimony of the Heads of Departments.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—By invitation of the President, George William Curtis and other members of the Advisory Board of the Civil Service met the Cabinet during the past week at the Executive Mansion, for the purpose of interchanging views as to the operation of the civil service rules. The testimony of all the Cabinet officers was unexpectedly favorable. It was conceded that, as a rule, the persons entering the service under the new system are superior in both capacity and efficiency to those appointed under the old plan, and the cessation of importunity for office is a great relief. There is no likelihood that the Administration will recede from the rules as applied to the New-York Custom-house, where the pressure for place has been greatest. The prospect seems to be that their operation will be extended. It is well known that the members of the Cabinet were not at first generally in accord with the President's views, either as to the necessity for the reform or the feasibility of the plan proposed. Their testimony as to the success of the rules may, therefore, be accepted as conclusive. The attitude of Congress toward the measure has also been greatly changed since the beginning of the session. Finding the President is in earnest in enforcing the rules, Congress seems to allow him to carry out the measure without opposition, or at least obstructing legislation. The relief from importunity extends to Congress as to the executive officers, and it is believed that many of the members are glad to be relieved of what was, at best, more a disagreeable task than a privilege which they should not care to retain. It may be mentioned that the Board of Examiners for the Treasury Department is preparing an elaborate report to the Advisory Board on the operation of the rules in their Department and in the New-York Custom-house. The report gives a complete history of the proceedings of the board and describes in detail the nature of the examinations, the system of making and marking up the results, and the effect of the system on the service. It will be accompanied by interesting statistics, showing the results of the examinations and giving the residences, nativity, education, occupation, age and standing of each candidate examined. The standing of candidates will be averaged according to age, education, and occupation, so that it may be seen what class of competitors excel in the examinations. This will prove interesting to all who are sincerely desirous of judging the measure, not by preconceived notions of its probable operation, but by its practical results, and who wish to know exactly what civil service reform in the Departments amounts to. The favorable results of the meeting of the Cabinet and the Advisory Board, and the promotion of Mr. Benedict to the position of Surveyor of the Port, which has always been considered a political prize, are likely to prove extremely reassuring to the friends of the reform.

Senator Pomeroy Asks a Suspension of Judgment.

ATCHISON, Kansas, Feb. 1.—The *Champion* of to-day contains the following letter from Senator Pomeroy, received from Topeka last night, addressed to its editor:

TOPEKA, Kansas, Jan. 31, 1873.

DEAR SIR: When you left Topeka I told you I would employ my first leisure in detailing to you or the public the precise nature of the malicious conspiracy organized for my defeat, but since the parties to this conspiracy have summoned me before the court to answer their charge—that is to say, before the judicial tribunal—I, too, am desirous, and even anxious, to appear and have a full investigation and verdict unbiased. I only ask a suspension of public judgment until a fair hearing can be had in the courts. That verdict will decide who has committed crime and the measure of the guilty.

Truly yours,

(Signed,) S. C. POMEROY.

Burning of a Knitting Mill—Several Women Badly Burned.

COHOES, N. Y., Feb. 2.—The Stark Knitting Mills, together with the storehouse, occupied by Scott & Stewart, were burned on Saturday afternoon. Several of the operatives (women) were badly burned in making their escape. Loss, $40,000; insurance, $23,000, which is equally distributed among ten companies, including the Triumph, Allemania, Lancashire, German, St. Paul, Mississippi, North-west, and Union. One hundred hands are thrown out of employment.

Alleged Poisoning of a Man and His Son by His Wife and His Doctor.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 2.—George Schumann died suddenly at Peoria, Ill., in November last. His life was insured for $2,000, which sum was paid to Mrs. Schumann. On Friday night last Henry Schumann, the only son, mysteriously died, exhibiting symptoms of having been poisoned. Mrs. Schumann and a doctor named J. P. Welder, with whom it is alleged Mrs. Schumann sustained improper relations, were arrested on suspicion of having poisoned the husband to obtain the insurance, and the son to secure some real estate left him by his father. A post mortem of the boy's body was made yesterday, and the case will be reported on Wednesday, after the stomach has been examined.

THE MODOC WAR.

A Hitch in the Squaw "Dixie's" Negotiations—Capt. Jack Very Wary—Facts About the Tribes.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—Little prospect exists of any peaceable adjustment of the Modoc difficulties. Last Thursday Fairchild and Dorris and several others went by invitation of Capt. Jack to have a big talk. The place agreed upon was the top of a high hill overlooking the lava bed. They were accompanied by squaw Dixie. She went to Capt. Jack and told him if he wanted to talk he must go to the top of the hill and he would meet Dorris and Fairchild there. Jack would not go. He wanted the whites to come to his camp. This they refused to do. Jack said they must come half way, Fairchild refused again, and sent word to Capt. Jack to come to his camp within two days, or if not he then must fight again.

Gen. Gillem's command is half way over the mountains, and will reach head-quarters on Tuesday. Nothing has been heard from the Camp Gaston company. The snow was deep on the roads leading to the lava bed, but did not obstruct the march of the troops much.

In the last fight of the Modocs with Bernard's company, the Indians did not throw away their guns, but lost all their horses.

The Indian Tribes of the North-West—Their Present Condition.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 1, 1873.

Now that the Modoc Indian war is assuming unlooked-for proportions, your readers will no doubt be glad to have some idea given them of the different Indian tribes in the great North-west. These Indian tribes are fading away from the shores of the Pacific as they have done from the Atlantic. The record of Indian wars will soon be concluded, for the Apaches are on their last war-path, and the fragments of Modocs who wage hostility in Southern Oregon cannot long continue in that attitude. The depopulation of the Indians in Oregon can be judged from the following statement: At the Alsea Agency there are now 500, original number 900; at the Siletz Agency there are now 1,200 left of the 2,400 originally located there; at Warm Springs there at only 654 left of about 2,500, but a portion have wandered away, and have become roaming bands; at Grande Ronde there are 1,100 left of 2,300; at Klamath 1,400 remain of 4,000, but the warlike Modocs are included in the larger number; at Umatilla there are about 837 left of about 2,300, but they possess more wealth per capita, probably, than any other of the Western tribes. Their bands of horses number over ten thousand head, and their herds of cattle number half as many more. They have more propensity for stock than for agriculture, but they raise considerable products also. Howlish-Wampo, their chief, owns about half the horses of the tribe, and is a shrewd and rather despotic old fellow, who rules by hereditary descent. He punishes offenders in person. A young man caught selling whisky to others has been brought before him, and, obedient to his commands, has stripped to the skin, and with lifted hands has stood, while from horseback the old chief has lashed him until the blood flowed.

The brig Columbia, which discovered and gave its name to the great river of the West, found large communities of Indians near its mouth, and Comcomly was a native potentate of wide-spread rule and no mean pretensions. With the coming of the whites the fever and ague began to prevail, and the Indians were swept off by thousands, for they insisted on plunging into the rivers for relief from the "cold sick," the result being the decimation of the tribes.

The Hudson Bay Company were the only white occupants of the country, which was the case until 1843, the depopulation of these tribes was in great part accomplished, for they disappeared as before a pestilence. The memory of the pioneers of the fur trade reaches back to the time when Indian towns, peopled by thousands were planted thickly along the shores of the Willamette and Columbia Rivers, near their confluence, and when their canoes covered the water in fleets, and their hunters followed the chase afar.

The rule of the Hudson's Bay Company was, however, a beneficent one to the tribes, for the agents were instructed to favor the Indians and to enlist them in its service. One of the greatest holds upon their confidence was that the men, and even the officers, married Indian wives. There was seldom any clash with Indian power or pride, though the story is told that occasionally a threat of war would loom up against Fort Vancouver, and the broad Columbia be literally covered with a hostile Indian armada, that would come sweeping down from above to find itself held in check by a stern array of other Indian forces, on land and river, gathered there as the allies of "King George's men"—for thus the English are designated by the Indians even now. That the interior tribes were peaceful and useful to the Fur Company, may be seen from the fact that in the Spring and Fall, whole brigades would cross from the waters of the Red River of the North to bring supplies and recruits to the company's posts, and it was a grand sight to see the Canadian voyagers shooting the various rapids of the Upper Columbia, and even the foaming Dalles and the magnificent Cascades.

As we read of conquests of the olden time, and how the Huns and the Goths poured from Northern Europe, so the Calipoolas came from the South in overwhelming force and drove the peaceful Multnomahs from their fishing and hunting grounds in the beautiful Willamette, and became themselves, by right of conquest, the owners of the most lovely valley and the most fertile lands the Western sun has ever shone upon. To-day there is but a meagre handful of the once great and warlike tribes of the Calipooia, and these are hewers of wood and drawers of water for the Bostons—for that is the Indian name for Americans—but they summon a remnant of their olden pride to occasionally tell of what their fathers were, and point out the great battle-fields where stubbornly, but ineffectually, the Multnomahs disputed the ownership of their lands with the invader.

Back from the coast and away from the race of fish-eaters, east of the great cascade ranges—which, it must be remembered, are the Sierra Nevadas of the North—we find the hunting tribes. These are in all respects more warlike, and much more manly and capable than the coast Indians. They are not, however, less superstitious, as was proved when they murdered the Whitman family in 1847, after they had been for ten years taught Christianity, and tended in all temporal respects with the greatest care by Dr. and Mrs. Whitman. The measles was prevalent, and this improvident people could not be taught to use the care without which physic was of no avail. Superstition said the doctor's physic was poison, and the doctor's life, and many other lives, answered for the suspicion.

Then commenced the era of Indian wars. The scanty population of the Willamette raised men, and, more wonderful still, armed, equipped, and munitioned them, and after a long struggle the whites conquered a peace, and that was at a time when Government had given them neither aid nor protection, nor even recognition. The Nez Perces have been and are the noblest of the Indian tribes of the Pacific North-west. Brave, warlike, the most numerous of all, of fine stature and excellent physique, they also had the finest horses roaming in almost numberless droves, and possessed the means to put, at short notice, a strong force in the field. Yet it has always been their boast—and they make it yet, and somewhat bitterly at times, for they say it has not always been fairly appreciated by us—that no hand of theirs has ever been red with the blood of a white man. When the Cayuses and Umatillas were guilty of the death of Whitman's family, they sheltered and protected the fugitives. The early mission to them was prosperous, and many of them profess the faith of Christ to-day, and not vainly. The first printing-press on the Pacific was there at work, and the Scriptures were published in their language. As late as 1851—four years after the Cayuse war—an Indian agent was murdered by their neighbors, and the Yakima war was the consequence. The hostile savages sent back the force of troops under Major Haller with considerable loss, and great fears were entertained for the safety of Gov. I. I. Stevens and his party, who were out surveying a route for a Northern Pacific railroad. A member of that party stated that as they were one day camped they were startled by the appearance of a large Indian force of mounted men that came dashing down upon them. They hastily assumed the defensive, and waited the result. The Indian force, over 200 strong, splendidly mounted and equipped in all the paraphernalia of war, came dashing toward them in almost perfect military array, and halted a short distance off, in perfect line. A Chief rode forward and gave the dignified Indian greeting. Gov. Stevens then learned for the first time of the outbreak of the Yakima war, and his surprise and gratitude may be imagined when he also learned that this gallant war party of the Nez Perces had come on this long journey to render him safe escort home, for he was then far east of the land of that tribe. They did so guard and escort him through their own country, and through that of the offending Yakimas, and when all danger and threat of danger was left behind, they exchanged courteous adieus, and returned homeward.

In 1856 Oregon was circled with a belt of hostile tribes. Then we were a Territory merely, and all to the west of the Rocky Mountains that was not Utah and California was Oregon. There must have been a concert of those tribes to have secured simultaneous action. Fires were seen to blaze on distant heights of the north, the south, and the east. The tribes of what now is Washington Territory were allied with those of the Upper Columbia and of Middle Oregon. Southern Oregon was the scene of massacre and disaster; settlements were burned, and mothers and babies were devoured in the flames. Acts of heroism are recorded in several cases of the women of Rogue River Valley that have never been surpassed. A wife, who saw her husband fall dead, seized his arms to defend her children, and made successful defense with those children for her allies. The record of disaster and death was terrible. Five hundred miles to the north the village of the Cascades was assaulted, and its inhabitants fled to the block-house to make a gallant defense. That story was also one of massacre. But two years saw the war ended; the Indians retired to reservations, and since then there has been little trouble from them, for they struggled hard for freedom and supremacy, and, being subdued, they felt the case was hopeless. An idea of the courage of the Rogue Rivers may be gathered from the story of Old John—a chief who had been their war leader—who was sent to San Francisco for imprisonment in Fort Alcatra until the tribe was settled in their new home on the reservation, fearing he might again incite them to war. Old John and one or two others were allowed the freedom of the steamer's deck at first, but the old fellow undertook to capture the ship one day, and was so nearly successful that only a sharp fight saved the Captain's life, and John was put in irons as a measure of safety.

Then there was peace along the sea-board and the valleys of Western Oregon, and also on the Columbia River, but to the southward of that river was a great region of country stretching to the forty-second parallel, and extending into Idaho, Northern California, and Nevada, where no inducements had been offered for white settlement, because remote from routes of travel, possessing no great agricultural advantages, and not yet appreciated for grazing purposes. This was occupied by the wandering bands of Snakes and Pi Utes, who were hated by the northern tribes, and were at war with all their northern neighbors. Among the Columbia River Indians, and even as far north as British Columbia, were to be, even lately, found prisoners from the Snakes and Pitt River Indians, who were reduced to slavery by their captors, and made objects of barter and trade.

The time came when this unknown country had to be explored. Prospecters found gold in the Blue Mountains of Eastern Oregon. The Spring of 1862 saw thousands of adventurers from California wending their way up the Columbia River, having been lured north by the fabulous wealth of Salmon River mines in Northern Idaho, many of whom were induced by reports to turn southward, and as a result we see the mining camps of Powder River, Bennet River, Granite Creek, and Canyon City, all in the Blue Mountains, the last of which served to develop the genius of Joachin Miller. But it was soon seen that danger lurked to the southward. The next Spring companies of prospectors in southern portions of the range were driven back by Indians—bold and warlike savages they were, who held their own for eight years, and were only then subdued by a large force of regular troops under a skillful General.

Gold discoveries spread south of them in the Boise Mountains of Idaho, and in South Western Idaho, also when the riches of the Owyhee Mountains gave great promise, and all these camps and the ways leading to them were beset at times by hostile bands, of which that known as the Malheur band of Snakes was the most vindictive. The hostility of these Indians had been written in the past in the slaughter of emigrant trains on the plains and many scenes of previous horror. The miners raised company after company, and pursued the Indians to their intrenched caves in the volcanic hills, and always came back in some sense discomfited. The savages were on the war-path in earnest. In Southern Idaho, during this time, dead men were brought back where the living had gone bravely to the fight. The road leading from California was for awhile strewn with corpses, and a large company of emigrating Chinese were found brutally murdered along the road.

The army under Gen. Crook finally reduced the rebellious bands and they are provided for at Fort Hall, or on the Klamath reservation in Southern Oregon, while some 600 decline to leave their old homes and are subsisted near Camp Harney at the Government cost. The war has ended, and the Modocs only remain to wage battle in Oregon. This band originally consisted of 325 individuals, who were induced to go upon the Klamath reservation in Dec. 1869. In the Spring 258 of them under Capt. Jack left the reservation; seventy-five remained there contentedly. The others are said to have objected that they could not live on the same reservation with their hereditary enemies—the Klamaths. Several attempts were made to induce them to return, but they would not. In August, 1871, in a talk with Hon. A. B. Meacham, then Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Oregon, they said they were willing to go on a reservation six miles square, the very scene of their late battle with the troops, on the line between California and Oregon, and partly in each State. Mr. Meacham ably urged on the Government the need to treat with them to that effect, and his excellent suggestions and arguments are on record to show that he fully appreciated and understood the situation.

About 1860 the Indians on the Warm Springs, Grande Ronde and Klamath Reservations adopted the system of electing their chiefs. This was a terrible blow to old customs. Breaking up the power of the hereditary chiefs and making all officers elective, is the first and best move toward elevating the Indians. They are generally slaves to the old customs, and view lineage much in the same light that great nations do who are attached to the royal line. Being induced to elect their chiefs and endow them with judicial, executive and ministerial powers, by the advice of the Superintendent, the experiment was found to work well. One chief is a judge, other lesser ones are justices of the peace, and they also elect officers to serve as sheriffs and constables. The impaneling of juries was a new thing with them, but was safely accomplished, and I am told that the system works as well as could be expected. The first case recorded of Indian trial by jury, under this system, was for an offense against chastity. A jury of six was impaneled, the man was found guilty, and the Chief-Justice, or Justice-Chief, sentenced him to six months of wood-chopping. His head was shaved, a seven-foot log chain was riveted to his leg, to keep him within surveillance, and the work was fully exacted. This occurred on the Klamath Reservation, and the Indians managed the whole affair with most serious intent, and the dignity of the law was fully sustained.

When the present Modoc war terminates we may look for permanent peace with the Indian tribes of Oregon, Washington, and, probably, Idaho. A speck of war might seem to threaten upon Priest's Rapids, on the Upper Columbia. This place is east of the Oregon line, and possesses few attractions save that it is a good point for salmon-fishing. Several hundred Indians have resorted to this place—renegades from all the tribes—as followers of a Walla Walla Indian named Smo-holler, who is a dreamer, and resembles a modern spiritualist medium in many respects. Smo-holler sees visions and dreams dreams. His followers are representatives from various tribes, and have resorted to this remote spot to be within the magic influence of their leader, who is a remarkable man.

S. A. C.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen north and west of the Ohio Valley, with rising temperature, winds backing to fresh and brisk south-westerly and south-easterly, and increasing cloudiness; clear weather generally continues over New-England, with light to fresh south-westerly and south easterly winds, and over the South Atlantic and Gulf States, east of the Mississippi, with light easterly winds and cloudy weather, and light easterly to southerly winds are now prevailing over Tennessee and Kentucky.

PROBABILITIES.

From the Ohio Valley to the upper lakes, North-west, and Missouri, falling barometer, rising temperature, fresh and brisk south-easterly and south-westerly winds, cloudy weather, and snow, excepting rain for probably the southern portions of Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio. From Kentucky southward to the Gulf, falling barometer, rising temperature, light and fresh easterly and southerly winds, cloudy weather, and rain areas. For the South Atlantic States, light and fresh easterly and southerly winds, and generally cloudy weather. For the Middle States, falling barometer, rising temperature, fresh and occasionally brisk south-easterly and southerly winds and generally cloudy weather, with probably areas of light snow over the lower lake region. For New-England, winds backing to light and fresh, southerly and probably southeasterly and partly cloudy weather. Midnight telegraphic reports from Western Gulf States and Kansas not yet received.

Another Cold Snap—Ice in the River.

The warm weather of Saturday was accompanied by a thaw which was rather disagreeable to pedestrians, however pleasant it may have been for the fortunate few who can ride everywhere, and defy the muddy slipperyness of down-town sidewalks, and the still more disagreeable street-crossings, where the "beautiful snow" had melted into "beautiful slush" and mud. During Saturday night, however, the thermometer rapidly sunk lower, and the weather became proportionately colder, and when morning dawned yesterday it was apparent that we were to have a clear and very cold Sunday. The slush was again transformed to crisp snow, the mud and water with which the gutters overflowed on Saturday were again frozen hard, and walking the streets in comfort was once more possible. In fact, pedestrian exercise was at a premium, and those who made their journeys to church, yesterday, on foot, at a brisk walk, and in the sunshine, felt the cold much less than the undiscerning majority who shivered in the street-cars, exposed to drafts of chilly air, and suffering with cold feet. The bright sunshine enticed many people out of doors to brave the cold, and the street-cars and ferry-boats were crowded all day. There was much ice in the North and East Rivers, and many delays in crossing were the result. Those ferry-boats which have the longest passages to make, requiring them to go up or down the rivers in crossing, experienced most difficulty, and passengers to Hoboken, Weehawken, Hunter's Point, or Williamsburg, were much inconvenienced.

It was evident in some of the churches that the cold snap was unexpected, and the minister of one shivering congregation assured his frost-bitten flock that next Sunday he would have the church "screeching hot, if he had to engage an incendiary for the purpose."

The following record will show the changes in the temperature, yesterday, as recorded at Hudnut's drug-store, No. 218 Broadway:

3 A. M.	15°	3 P. M.	17°
6 A. M.	11°	6 P. M.	16°
9 A. M.	8°	9 P. M.	14°
12 M.	11°	12 P. M.	14°
Average			13°

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Allan mail steamer Prussian, from Liverpool, arrived at Portland, Me., yesterday morning.

Meigs & Trott's bakery and stables, in Waterbury, Conn., were burned on Saturday night. Loss $20,000, fully covered by insurance.

The rain-storm continues in the interior of California. The weather in San Francisco is cloudy and cold, with occasional showers. The farmers' prospects were never better.

A boy about six years of age, son of Mr. Ware, of Fairfield, Me., while sliding on the river at that place, on Saturday, fell into an opening in the ice and was drowned.

A fire at Chester, Mass, yesterday morning, destroyed the Stevens Building, occupied by E. A. Allen, stove and tin store; William Stevens, meat market, and —— Horton, billiard-saloon keeper.

At Kirksville, Mo., a fire about 2 A. M. on Saturday destroyed twelve frame houses, used for business purposes. Most of the goods were removed. Loss on buildings $50,000. No insurance.

The mill and forge buildings of the Lake Erie Iron Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, were burned at noon yesterday. The ware-house and office were saved. The loss will be heavy; probably fully insured.

The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia has fixed Tuesday, Feb. 11, for the final hearing of the claimants for prize money, amounting to $302,000, accruing from the appraisement of the captured rebel ram Albemarle.

The Pacific Flouring Mills, in Omaha, Nebraska, were burned on Saturday night. The loss is about $20,000. The Metropolitan Hotel had a narrow escape. The fire was subdued with the greatest difficulty, owing to the intense cold and high wind.

George Berger's stable in Harrisburg, Penn., was burned yesterday, with three valuable horses. The flames spread to McCormack's stable adjoining and the laundry of the Lochiel House, which were badly damaged. Loss between $4,000 and $5,000; partially insured.

The Boston Shooting and Suicide.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 2.—The little girl, Mabel Lowe, who was shot by her father on Saturday night, is still at the City Hospital. She has been conscious all day. The ball has not yet been extracted, and the physicians say there is but slight hope for her recovery.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Violent Storm in the British Islands—Many Wrecks and Great Loss of Life—Heavy Snow.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The British Isles were visited last night by one of the most violent storms ever experienced even at this season of the year. Snow fell to an extraordinary depth in this city and in the country. This morning it was six inches deep in the streets of London. Travel was almost wholly suspended. Omnibuses and cabs ceased running, and scarcely a vehicle of any description has been seen in the streets all day. In the provinces the snow fall was much heavier, and in the extreme north the drifts are several feet deep.

The gale raged with great fury all around the English and Irish coasts. Many wrecks have already been reported, and there has been a fearful loss of life, especially off Torquay and around the Scilly Islands.

The steamer Clan Alpine went ashore during the night on Blackhead, and became a total wreck. It is feared that all on board are lost.

The ship Sarah was wrecked on the Irish coast, near Balbriggan, and fourteen of her crew were drowned.

An accident occurred, to-day, on the London and North-western Railway, near Stafford, by which several persons were killed and injured.

LONDON, Feb. 3—4 A. M.—Thirteen lives were lost by the wreck of the steamer Clan Alpine.

The Situation in Central Asia—A Contradiction.

LONDON, Feb. 3—6 A. M.—The report that Sirdar Abdul Rahman had captured Fort Hessar at the instigation of the Russians, and was making other aggressive movements in Afghanistan, is contradicted.

The latest advices from Bokhara represent that that city and the surrounding country are tranquil.

The Northfleet Disaster—Testimony of the Engineer.

LONDON, Feb. 3—6 A. M.—The deposition of the engineer of the steamer Murillo has been taken before the British Consul at Cadiz. The statement coincides with the previous account of the disaster. Pending the investigation, the master of the steamer and some of the crew have been arrested. They admit that that they were in collision with a vessel, but deny it was the Northfleet.

A New Cable Between Key West and Havana.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The steamer Dacia has been chartered to take out a new telegraph cable to be laid between Key West and Havana. Telegraphic communication between the two points will be reopened in May.

The Montmartre Arrests—Vienna Exposition—Berlin Painters Strike.

VIENNA, Feb. 2.—The Exhibition building has been completed. The Sultan is expected to be present at the opening.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—The *Officiel Journal* states that only eleven persons were arrested in the Montmartre quarter, on Wednesday night, and all were released, with two or three exceptions, after a short detention.

BERLIN, Feb. 2.—The journeymen house-painters of the city have struck work. The strike is not general in the trade, but threatens to become so.

A German View of Anglo-Russian Relations in Asia.

BERLIN, Feb. 2.—The *Vossiches Zeitung* of this city demonstrates that the Russian forces in Central Asia are strong enough to defy any attempt of the British to check their progress, and England is powerless. Russia is only waiting for a false step on the part of England.

A Steamer Disabled by Ice in Chesapeake Bay.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 2.—The steamer Commerce, which left Baltimore on Friday last at noon, went down the bay bound for Wilmington, N. C. She was this afternoon brought back by the ice-boat Maryland, cut badly by the ice, and is now, 11 o'clock, sinking at Jenkins' wharf. The Chief of the Fire Department has sent down an engine to try to pump her out. She has a large assorted cargo on board.

San Francisco Again Shaken by an Earthquake.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—A light shock of earthquake was experienced in this vicinity at 3½ o'clock this afternoon, lasting about five seconds. There was no damage done, nor was the shock felt by people in the street.

Fire in Baxter-street This Morning.

At 1½ o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in the little tumble-down wooden building No. 98 Baxter-street, near Canal. Owing to the frozen condition of the Croton hydrants, the firemen were unable to speedily get a stream on the flames, though they were quick enough to prevent any extended damage being occasioned. The building is owned by Anthony Crawson, and is occupied on the ground and second floors by Kuppel Cohen, dealer in clothing. The basement is occupied by Patrick Golden, shoemaker. Their aggregate loss is about $300. A stable is situated in the rear, but the firemen and police rescued the horses before the smoke had disabled them.

The Syracuse Murderer.

From the Syracuse Journal, Feb. 1.

Henry Fralich, who was yesterday found guilty of the willful murder of Peter Schaffer on the night of the 3d of last August, was born in Germany fifty years ago, and came to this country twenty years ago. He is strong built, about five feet ten inches in height, florid complexion, blue eyes, and, except a light moustache, his face is closely shaven and freckled. He is somewhat bald, and his remaining hair is dark, intermixed with gray. He has been twice married, and has a wife and four boys, the youngest of whom is nine years of age and the eldest sixteen. For many years he worked at his trade, that of a mason, but latterly he has been employed in the Fire Department as a repairer of hydrants, cleaner of hose, &c. He has always borne a hard reputation. He is now in the cell for the condemned at the Penitentiary. He maintains his stoical indifference, and is disinclined to converse. No change in him whatever is visible since the verdict of the jury was rendered. He will be taken to the court-house to receive his sentence to death sometime during the latter part of next week, after which he will be kept in close confinement until the day of his execution.

Rights of Married Women.

From the Chicago Post, Jan. 30.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed last Summer by John V. Farwell & Co. against the firm of Kinkead & Co., comprising Kinkead and wife, doing business in the dry-goods line at Pontiac, Ill. An assignee was appointed by the Court, and things were proceeding in the usual way, when Miles Manser, of Covington, Ky., filed a petition to be paid his dividend on a claim of $15,000, being an individual debt due by J. B. Kinkead. The claim was demurred out of the assets in the hands of the assignee. Manser held that a husband and wife could not be business partners, and that, therefore, Kinkead alone was responsible, and that his (Manser's) claim should be paid equally with the claims against the firm so called. Judge Blodgett, after advisement, delivered a decision in which he held that a married woman, as the law now stands, is capable of contracting and being contracted with, and that, being at liberty to go into partnership with others, she was surely entitled to be a partner in business with her own husband. He, therefore, decided that debts due by the firm must be paid by the assignee, after which individual debts, if a surplus remains, could be disposed of.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Opinions of Press and People.

Inclosed find $30, for which send thirty-one copies of the WEEKLY TIMES to this club. I shall probably add more in a few days. The *Tribune* is played out in this town. Seventy copies of it have been taken, but not more than three or four will be taken now.—*G. E. L., Smyrna, Chenango County, N. Y.*

Inclosed find money-order for $11, for which send ten copies of the WEEKLY TIMES, directed to the following persons: * * * These are all old *Tribune* subscribers. I will get the rest as soon as possible.—*E. B. G., Independence, Allegany County, N. Y.*

Find inclosed draft on New-York for $30. Please send thirty copies of the NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES to West Groton, Tompkins County, N. Y., and one copy to East Lansing, Tompkins County, N. Y. This Club is in the place of one last year for the *Tribune* of twenty-seven.—*A. B. R.*

Inclosed find subscription for one year for the NEW-YORK TIMES, which please forward to my address. The *Tribune* and I have had a falling out. I believe every other true and honest patriotic citizen has fallen out with it likewise. I venture to say that it will never fully recover from the effects of its suicidal act. The TIMES has nobly stood by the country and the Republican cause, and deserves the support of all true Americans. Therefore, it is the paper for me.—*L. B., Elwood, N. J.*

Inclosed please find subscription to the TIMES for one year. I am of the number who have taken the *Tribune* from its commencement, and should have continued to have taken it had it not, at a critical moment, deserted its principles, its policy, and did all that it could to destroy the Republican Party. We have almost idolized Greeley, but could not vote for him. We have no confidence in the *Tribune* Association now.—*J. W. J., Deerfield Centre, N. H.*

Inclosed find $10 40 for which send thirteen copies of the WEEKLY TIMES to my address. There will probably be more subscribers, as more than half of the *Tribune* subscribers decline to take it longer than their subscription runs.—*S. E., Scipioville, Cayuga, N. Y.*

Send us the NEW-YORK TIMES, (daily,) commencing with the first number for 1873. We inclose $10 to pay for the same. We have had the New-York *Tribune* for some years, but the last season was, and ought to be, enough to wean any decent Republican from it. We have had your paper for the last six months, and like its sentiments.—*H. & L., Greenfield, Mass.*

Inclosed find check for DAILY TIMES renewal for 1873. I shall urge and aid in getting up clubs to take the TIMES in place of *Tribune*, which has been generally taken in this locality. I have taken the *Daily Tribune* twenty-one years, and part of that time have paid for several copies, but no more independent journalism of the white-and-black lie stamp for me. It is quite too uncertain a REID for me to lean upon.—*R. O. S., Olean.*

Please find inclosed subscriptions to the WEEKLY TIMES for one year. Having tried the TIMES and found it "faithful in all things," I shall hold fast to it.—*J. M. C., Port Louisa, Louisa County, Iowa.*

Please continue my TIMES for another year; I inclose amount. I find your paper indispensable. I like it. No kinks, fearless and impartial. It is taking, if it has not reached that proud eminence already, the first place among the able journals of our great metropolis. Go and prosper! Keep at your good but unthankful work of raking out the rank corruption of your city officials and others! The people will thank you, although the dishonest and office-seekers for gain will curse you. You will, also, not only have the happy reward of a good conscience, but "material aid" in a greatly enlarged subscription list to your varied editions of the TIMES. Again, I say, go on and prosper! A Happy New-Year!—*J. M. B., Clifton Springs, N. Y.*

Please find inclosed $1, for which send the TIMES to A. G. F., Niagara Falls, N. Y. This takes the place of a *Tribune*, "founded by Horace Greeley."—*W. P., Niagara Falls, N. Y.*

We drop the New-York *Tribune* daily, for which we have subscribed for many years past, and subscribe for the TIMES, to commence Jan. 1, 1873. We inclose our draft for six months, (one-half year,) intending to continue it, if it continues its present honest course.—*Wm. E. F. & Son, Canastota, N. Y.*

Please find inclosed money-order on New-York City Post-office for $5, for which please continue my DAILY TIMES for six months, commencing with the next number after my previously-paid subscription, or about Jan. 1, 1873. The TIMES improves. Strike right every time in politics, news, philanthropy, &c., and the "silent voters" of the country will support and hear.—*Geo. T. F., Susquehanna Depot, Penn.*

I inclose, herewith, draft for forty-two dollars, for which please send the WEEKLY TIMES, addressed to the persons whose names are inclosed—all to be sent in one club, to Watkins, Schuyler County, N. Y. These are all old "*Tribune* subscribers" who have left that paper within the last year, having had enough of Liberal Republicanism. The club I send you will be swelled by the addition of twenty or thirty names during the month of January.—*L. M. G., Watkins, N. Y.*

Please find inclosed $5, for which send WEEKLY TIMES for one year as follows: * * * I took the *Tribune* until it strayed; was raised among the "Liberal" Democrats, and know what Southern Democracy is, and would be, if in power.—*R. F. H., Marion, Crittenden County, Ky.*

I inclose herewith a postal money-order for thirty-three dollars for thirty-three copies of the WEEKLY TIMES, which you will please address as per list. This makes the whole number of subscribers for the TIMES here sixty-three, nearly all of whom have heretofore taken the *Tribune*, but who now repudiate that paper for its apostasy. I do not know of a single Republican who will subscribe for that paper. A just rebuke for its infidelity and betrayal of trust. I think that I will be able to increase the list to seventy-five, and perhaps a hundred by the middle of next month. Please send the first issue in 1873.—*J. B. Gardiner, Me.*

I have concluded to take the TIMES for another year. I told poor Horace Greeley what I thought of the step he took, and after giving him and Sumner as good a blowing up as I was capable of, I ordered the *Tribune* stopped. I immediately took the TIMES in its place, and will continue as long as it is faithful to Republican principles, but no longer.—*B. B. D., Pleasant Mills, Atlantic County, N. J.*

From the Olean (N. Y.) Times.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is the recognized organ of the Republican Party of this State, and it certainly deserves that honor.

From the Middletown (Conn.) Constitution.

The NEW YORK TIMES bids fair to step into the boots of the *Tribune*, so far as the farmers are concerned. As the representative of the Republican Party, it can fairly lay claim to be the only Republican paper published in New-York City—at least it approaches nearer to that standard than any other paper issued there. The TIMES did a great service in the Presidential campaign recently closed, and was vigorous and unrelenting in its fight for Reform in New-York from 1869 to 1871, when by its exertion was brought about the breaking down of the Tammany Ring. The weekly edition is largely devoted to agriculture, so that the place so long filled by the *Tribune* will be supplied. One of its main features will be original articles from practical farmers, full reports of the American Institute Farmers' Club, and complete market reports.

From the Newark (N. J.) Courier.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is the standard authority among Republicans, and is the leading Administration organ of the country. As a newspaper it stands unsurpassed.

From the Lebanon (N. H.) Free Press.

We call attention to the advertisement of the NEW-YORK TIMES. This paper has supplanted the *Tribune* as a Republican Metropolitan journal. Its fearless and able exposure of Tweedism, its uniform effort to preserve and maintain purity in its own party, not less than its earnest vindication of Republican principles and action, entitle it to the respect of the country. Its news and literary departments are ably maintained.

From the Glencoe (Minn.) Register.

The last of a remarkable trio of journalists, Raymond, Bennett, and Greeley; all gone! Who shall fill their places? All three of them were literary giants. Raymond, the youngest of the three, died first. He, like Greeley, had built up and established a powerful Metropolitan journal—the NEW-YORK TIMES—and had called around him an able editorial staff, into whom he seemed to have thoroughly infused his spirit. From the day of Raymond's death, the TIMES has pursued the course marked out for it by himself, and has become the leading Republican journal of the country, while the mantle of the elder Bennett seems to have fallen upon the younger, and very little change is perceptible in the management of the *Herald*. Not so with the *Tribune*. No sooner was the hand of the master withdrawn than it began to show signs of decay. A pigmy now sits in the chair so long occupied by the giant.

From the National New Era.

Democracy, as represented by pro-slavery, corrupt and unprincipled demagogues, owes its defeat and death largely to the downfall of Tammany. The persistent and untiring efforts of the NEW-YORK TIMES opened the eyes of the country to the robberies perpetrated by the Tammany Ring, and awakened to a sense of their duty the people of the State of New-York and of the nation, thereby laying the foundation for a strong and powerful opposition to the further encroachments of Tammany. Such Democrats as Samuel J. Tilden, of New-York, and the editor of the *World*, so long as the Tammany Ring could contribute to the success of the Democratic Party, remained silent as to the outrages perpetrated upon the defenseless tax-payers of the City and State of New-York; but when the exposures of the NEW-YORK TIMES had made Tammany odious, and its overthrow was imminent, Mr. Tilden and other Democrats who had profited party-wise, by Tammany's influence, suddenly became virtuous and joined in the general outcry against Tweed & Co.; and because of thus taking sides against the "Ring" when the convincing exposures of the TIMES had made it unprofitable for the Democracy to longer acknowledge connection with it, Democrats have the impudence to put in a claim for a share of the credit of bringing about its downfall. To the NEW-YORK TIMES all honor is due for its perseverance in its fight against the "Ring," and the attempt of the New-York *World* or of leading Democrats to divert the credit due the TIMES to Democrats or Democratic journals, deserves, and will receive, the contempt of an intelligent public.

From the Watkins (N. Y.) Express.

We advise our readers to subscribe immediately for the NEW-YORK TIMES. It is a reliable paper, foremost in gathering news, and a fearless advocate of progress and reform.

From the Canaan (N. H.) Reporter.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is rapidly supplanting the *Tribune* as a Republican Metropolitan journal. Its fearless and able exposure of Tweedism, its uniform effort to preserve and maintain purity in its own party, not less than its earnest vindication of Republican principles and action, entitle it to the respect of the country. Its news and literary departments are ably maintained.

From the Medina (N. Y.) Tribune.

We would especially recommend the NEW-YORK TIMES to our Republican readers, as a true and faithful exponent of genuine Republican principles. Independent and fearless, exposing alike Republican as well as Democratic corruption, it has taken the lead in bringing about what reforms have been accomplished within the past year and a half. We also believe it to be the most reliable journal on all subjects and events of the day. It is free from all sensation, and always ready to sustain what it proclaims.

From the Sandusky (Ohio) Register.

If any of our readers subscribe for the New-York *Weekly Tribune*, imagining that they are to get a Republican paper, they will lose their money. The New-York *World* is no more devoted to the Democratic Party than is the *Tribune*.

From the Adel (Iowa) Gazette.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is now looked upon as the leading Republican organ of New-York, and as such has gained for itself an excellent reputation.

From the Menomonee (Wis.) News.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the leading Administration paper of the nation. In the recent Presidential canvass THE TIMES probably contributed more toward the overwhelming defeat which the opposition received than any half-dozen papers in the land. It is enterprising, thorough, and able. If you want a good paper subscribe for it.

The Coos *Republican* states that fifty copies of the New-York *Tribune* were taken in Littleton, N. H., last year. Now only one copy is taken there.

THE CHARITY BALL.

The charity ball, which is to take place to-morrow evening, for the benefit of the Nursery and Child's Hospital, is an old institution among the many in this City. This charity was established in 1854, and is, therefore, in the twenty-fourth year of its existence. The sphere of its usefulness has greatly enlarged since its inception. At first, its intent was merely to maintain and care for children of wet nurses and others whose daily employment lay outside their homes. Many of the children offered for care being invalids, a hospital department was added to the nursery. Only a short time elapsed before it became evident that the society was expected also to take care of foundlings; hence a department for *enfants trouvés* was organized. This was not the end, however. No sooner were the babes provided for, than it was discovered that a lying-in asylum, which could be conducted with more privacy than is possible in the large public hospitals, was greatly needed. Accordingly, lying-in wards were opened, in which many respectable married women, whose circumstances prevented their having proper care and necessary comforts, find the attention and treatment they need in their hour of trial. In 1870, a country nursery was purchased on Staten Island, and has been kept constantly filled with sick and delicate children from the City Nursery. It will be seen from this brief account of the asylum that its sphere is a very extended one. Its managers are among our most wealthy and substantial people, and they never allow their interest and efforts in its behalf to flag. The entertainment of to-morrow evening will be the seventeenth ball that has been given for the benefit of the asylum. The aim of the managers has always been to make it the most interesting ball of the season. The tickets are sold by the managers of the nursery and hospital, and a decided effort is made to secure a select attendance. The sale of boxes closed several days ago, and the demand was so great that many more could have been disposed of. Boxes which at the opening of the sale were offered at $80 and $100, brought toward the close as high as $180, and $200 was offered after the sale closed.

Among those who have purchased procenium boxes are Signor Banjotti, the Italian Consul; Señoras Del Monti and Aldama, well known among the Cuban revolutionists resident with us; Mrs. Walter S. Gurnee, Mrs. Fellows, and Mrs. Gillman.

Boxes in the first and second tiers have been purchased by Alex. Taylor, Jr., L. P. Morton, Leonard Jerome, Harri Milletta, C. F. Scheffelin, Mrs. Wm. T. Garner, Clarke Bell, Mrs. Abecasis, Arthur Leary, Henry Clews, ex-Mayor Gunther, Mrs. Lloyd Aspinwall, Mrs. Russell Sage, Mrs. Edmund Knower, Mrs. Appleton, and Mr. W. A. Wheelock.

The Floor Committee consists of the General Committee of Managers, comprising about 300 ladies and gentlemen. The members in charge are: Arthur Leary, President; Vice-Presidents, Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall, Gen. Chester A. Arthur, Gen. F. C. Barlow, Wm. Cutting, Edward Cooper, Wm. T. Garner, Wm. P. Douglass, John H. Draper, J. P. Girard Foster, Gen. Hancock, Hon. Wm. F. Havemeyer, Gen. Rufus Ingalls, Henry Leavitt, Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, Henry J. Nicholas, D. Kingsland, L. P. Morton, J. F. Stone, Mahlon Sands, E. W. Stoughton, W. Watts Sherman, A. B. Stockwell, L. Turnure, Hon. Augustus Schell, John Whipple; Treasurer, Henry Clews; Secretaries, Newton Dexter and Cornelius Du Bois, Jr.

The music will be furnished by C. S. Grafulla, leader of the military band, and J. M. Lander, leader of orchestra. The supper will be provided by Delmonico.

Senator Patterson of New-Hampshire.

The Nashua *Telegraph*, edited by the Chairman of the Republican State Committee of New-Hampshire, has been led by the developments of the Credit Mobilier investigation to speak as follows respecting Senator James W. Patterson, of that State:

In reflecting upon this matter, we think we see the fatal error that lies at the bottom of Senator Patterson's devious course. He entered politics ten years ago with a high personal reputation but with a very low idea of the ethics that obtain among politicians. Politicians are really no worse than other men, and there are but few sensible politicians who act upon the idea that "all is fair in politics." He who enters politics entertaining this idea is sure to be tripped by it sooner or later. A fear that Senator Patterson was half inclined to the "Liberal" movement turned the scale against him in the Senatorial contest last June. Many who had known him long and well had been forced by one circumstance and another to doubt his reliability both as a politician and a man. So, when his defeat came, the outside world, who knew him only by his fair reputation, were surprised; but that surprise was not shared by the well informed men of our own State. The Republican Party, unlike any other that has gone before it, will not bestow its honors upon men of compromised reputations. It may be mistaken sometimes, and it may sometimes be slow to be undeceived, but when its faith in one of its idols is once shaken, that idol is forever after a broken image.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

This is the need of the country today, and has been the persistent demand of the West for years. By the completion of the Pacific Railroad, and other great trunk roads through the West, millions of acres of the richest and best portion of our country have been made available for settlement and cultivation. The immense and constantly increasing surplus of the West must seek the seaboard for exportation. Besides all this, the trade of Japan, China, and other countries of Eastern Asia, will naturally follow the inevitable laws of commerce and trade, seeking those waters which offer the greatest facilities for the saving of time and expense. The question naturally arises: Can the present slow, inadequate, and expensive avenues of trade meet the further demands that any thoughtful mind can easily imagine will be made upon them? Do these channels of trade and commerce, now existing, satisfy even the present demand? No; the great country that lies to our West already feels that its energies are cramped and stifled by the slow, tedious, and expensive routes now furnished it for placing its products at the seaboard.

The Eastern States, as well as our great Atlantic cities, are largely dependent on the West for their wheat, corn, beef, pork, and other products of the farm, as well as lumber, requiring a large tonnage for its transportation, and which is to a great extent exchanged for Eastern manufactures, thus providing freight both ways. And they, too, unite with the West in demanding cheap and rapid freight and exchange of commodities.

Has this State the means of largely supplying this demand? Before attempting to answer, it is necessary to look at the present situation. Present canal from Buffalo to Albany, 352 miles; from Oswego to Albany, 204 miles.

Employed in the transportation of the canals of this State, 7,144 canal boats, as reported by Canal Auditor Dayton, 31 December, 1872, almost entirely towed by horses. Employing, say 28,000 men and boys, and say 12,000 to 14,000 horses.

	Days.
Average time of boats from Buffalo to New-York and back in 1869	36
Average time of boats from Buffalo to New-York and back in 1870	36
Average time of boats from Buffalo to New-York and back in 1871	36
Average time of boats from Buffalo to New-York and back in 1872	33
Average time of boats from Oswego to New-York and back in 1869	25
Average time of boats from Oswego to New-York and back in 1870	25
Average time of boats from Oswego to New-York and back in 1871	25
Average time of boats from Oswego to New-York and back in 1872	25

Average freight on wheat from Buffalo to New-York past eleven years, from 1861 to 1871, inclusive, 15.55c. per bushel; average freight on wheat from Oswego to New-York past eleven years, from 1861 to 1871, inclusive, 11.03c. per bushel, as appears by the Auditor's report of March, 1872. These figures speak for themselves, and do not require comment. The Canadian Government has commenced the enlargement of the Welland Canal to the capacity of passing vessels of 1,500 tons; width of canal, 100 feet, bottom, having side-slopes of two to one inch clay; length of locks, 270 feet between quoins; breadth, 45 feet; depth, 12 feet on mitre sills, canal depth being 13 feet; whole length of canal, 23 miles; enlarged canal to have nine locks in place of twenty-eight in the present canal. $1,500,000 has been expended on the work the past season, and it is expected to be completed in about three years, it being the settled policy to enlarge the canal and have the work completed with energy and in the shortest practicable time, not interfering with the navigation of the present canal. Meantime our Government is constructing a spacious harbor at Oswego, Lake Ontario, and it will probably be completed within two years.

PLAN PROPOSED.

	Miles.	Miles.
Length of present canal from Oswego to Troy, via Syracuse, is		197
Less river navigation, say	20	
Less Oneida Lake	37	
Distance saved from present route by taking Oneida Lake route	40	
		97
Total		100

which will leave about 100 miles of actual canal to be enlarged, or a new one built. Let this be done to a capacity of passing canal barges (driven by steam) carrying, exclusive of engine and fuel, 20,000 bushels wheat, the time between here and Oswego can be accomplished in three days, but to be moderate, say four days' average time. It is apparent from this statement that wheat can be delivered here from Oswego at not exceeding a cost of five cents per bushel, the barge paying a toll of $250 or $300 on the cargo, leaving a handsome profit to the freighter, as we assume that the return freight to Oswego will fully pay all the running expenses of the round trip. With this canal, and the "Welland" completed, it cannot be doubted but with the facilities of the large steam propellers plying between Chicago, Milwaukee, and Oswego, and steam barges between this City and Oswego, making the time (as we are confident they will) in less than ten days all the way through, that a large proportion of the bulky and heavy freight will take this route, as it can be delivered at its destination in as short time as the average by rail, and at less cost, and equal, if not greater, safety. It cannot escape notice if this or some similar plan shall be adopted by our commercial community, and its accomplishment secured, that six hundred such steam barges as we have suggested will do as much actual freighting business as the 7,144 boats now employed, as their trips will be made in about one-third the time now taken. We have thus stated the outlines of a plan answering the question with which we started, viz., the demands of both East and West for cheaper and more rapid transit, in the hope of drawing the attention of our merchants and citizens to the subject at an early day, and trusting they will quickly harmonize on this or some other better plan which will effect the object. By what means, or precisely in what way, this is to be accomplished, we leave to our business men to determine, in entire confidence of their uniting upon the wisest course, only remarking that we have heard the sale of our present State canals advocated, on the ground of the central canal running the State in debt about $1,150,000 yearly, while the trunk lines, under the present low tariff of tolls, hardly pay expenses of repairs, and with this should be included as no small item, regular and systematic frauds. Such sale, if made, to be in sections, and with proper guards and guarantees to the State for maintenance, enlargements, and improvements. Tolls to be limited, and canals, or such portion as may seem proper and necessary, be and remain free to all boats on payment of legal tolls, and complying with all legal requirements.

It has been reported that in view of the importance, both to the East and West, of this subject, that a bill will be presented to Congress this Winter for their action, looking to the purchase and enlargement of our State canal, or an enlarged canal through the State in some other way. Much solicitude has been expressed by business men on account of the diversion of Western produce via St. Lawrence River to Montreal, and which is being steadily augmented, as appears by the annexed statement of deliveries in Montreal the past four years:

Articles.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872 to Nov. 13.
Flour, bbls	984,192	1,032,091	941,680	785,249
Oat-meal, bbls	5,947	9,415	6,754	......
Corn-meal, bbls	774	491	4,713	......
Total Flour, &c., bbls	990,940	1,041,997	953,147	785,249
Wheat, bushels	7,333,666	6,153,392	7,998,920	4,279,739
Corn, bushels	142,209	82,713	3,079,513	7,514,300
Oats, bushels	34,259	48,371	39,568	51,663
Barley, bushels	64,925	34,634	64,264	46,507
Rye, bushels	9,806	17,619	4,025	8,900
Peas, bushels	532,05[illegible]	833,199	271,386	385,262
Total Grain, bushels	8,116,917	7,169,938	11,457,676	12,286,371
Flour to Wheat, bushels	4,954,700	5,209,885	4,765,735	3,926,245
Grand total, bushels	13,071,617	12,379,823	16,223,411	16,212,616

The magnitude of this diversion, important as it is, must, on the completion of the Welland Canal enlargement, and the enlargement of the St. Lawrence Canal locks, and the improvement of the St. Lawrence River navigation, be largely increased, probably doubled or trebled. Besides the West, are receiving considerable of their merchandise from Europe via Montreal.

Boston has in contemplation the construction of a freight railroad, by way of the Hoosic Tunnel, to Lake Ontario, (probably Oswego,) to compete also for Western freight and business. Is it not time our citizens should give earnest and persistent attention to this subject of cheapening and expediting transportation?

Bold Highway Robbery.

At about 4½ o'clock yesterday morning, while Roundsman Conlin, of the Fourteenth Precinct, was on duty on the Bowery, he noticed a man standing in front of the Occidental Hotel, at the corner of Bowery and Broome-street, with a stream of blood running down his face from his head. The officer approached him, and asked him what was the matter, when the man, who proved to be William Keegan, residing at No. 119 West Houston-street, informed Conlin that he had been assaulted by a man who had struck him on the head with some sharp instrument, and then robbed him of a gold and a silver watch and a small sum of money. Keegan, who was partially intoxicated, could not describe the man who robbed him. A boy who had witnessed the robbery informed Conlin that the robber had just gone down the Bowery, and described his appearance to the officer. The latter started in pursuit, and overhauled the man in a saloon where he had taken refuge. While proceeding with him to the station-house he attempted to throw away the gold watch he had stolen from Keegan, and it was secured by the roundsman. The prisoner, who gave his name as David Cunningham, of No. 307 Madison-street, was locked up. Keegan was found to have received a bad scalp wound, and he was taken to Bellevue Hospital. Cunningham was arraigned before Justice Hogan, at the Tombs, yesterday, and committed for examination.

THE PICTURE BUSINESS.

A Card from Mr. Derby.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention having been called to an article in THE TIMES, of Monday last, in which I am personally made the subject of cruel and unjust charges, I have to request that you will allow me to show in what respect the writer has done me injustice. I have for years been devoting my time and labors to the introduction into this country of first-class works of foreign art, and I think that all true connoisseurs will do me the justice to say that such works have generally been of a character to elevate instead of injuring the public taste. The last collection I brought here, sold in connection with that of Mr. Everard, of London, and which your article has so ruthlessly attacked, was not in any way inferior to what I had imported and sold before, and which had received such unqualified public approbation. Indeed, this same collection at the Academy of Design, embracing altogether some 400 paintings, was universally allowed by the Press of New-York—THE TIMES inclusive, if I am not mistaken—to be the finest collection of paintings ever simultaneously offered for sale in this City, *i. e.*, that no collection containing so large a number of really first-class paintings ever was seen here, with so few that could be called mediocre. The writer says that things were to be found there such as "dealers buy by the score at an average rate of $12 or $15 apiece." I have only to say that out of the 400 paintings on exhibition 110 belonged to me; that every one was by some foreign artist of well-established reputation; that out of that 110 only five cost me less than $100, and that very few indeed came to my possession at so low a sum as that. The only way to prove this is by giving an exact list of these pictures, which I have done, showing what they cost me and what they went for at auction. By that list it will be seen that the total cost to me was $54,494, and the total proceeds at the sale $57,385, to which if you add $6,516 for expenses of sale, &c., I shall be found a loser of not less than $3,625 by the transaction. So much for the intrinsic value of the pictures which were offered for sale. As to the mode of disposing of them the writer is equally unfair. No sale of pictures was ever conducted in New-York upon a fairer basis than the one in question—at least I am able to speak of that portion of it under my control; and I may add, that there never was a cleaner sale, one in which a larger proportion of pictures was actually sold, and at prices so moderate compared to their actual value. In this respect it will bear favorable comparison with the Belmont or the White collection, which created so much interest, and in either of which probably not more than two-thirds of the pictures were sold. Out of my 110 paintings only twenty-six remained unsold, and these would have been had there been bidders for them. Of those which were bought, if any purchaser is dissatisfied with his bargain, I am ready to take back the picture at the usual ten per cent. less than I received for it; and as to the remaining twenty-six pictures, any person is at liberty to have them at the price at which they were withdrawn at the sale, or the next lowest bid. These offers are not likely to be accepted, for the parties who purchase such choice paintings as I presented know their true value quite as well as I do, and perhaps a little better than some who write upon art in newspapers. That some few of my most valuable paintings were withdrawn at the New-York sale is true, but this was only after the first two days' sale, when, owing to the lack of bidders and the depressed condition of affairs created by the Boston fire, it was evident that they could only be utterly sacrificed. Could any reasonable man expect it to be otherwise? Does this writer imagine that at any auction sale a valuable painting which cost, perhaps, $10,000, is to be given away, because there happens to be no one present able or willing to offer more than $1,000 for it? I have only to say that this sale was conducted, as far as I know, upon the same honorable basis as all other sales undertaken by the well-known auctioneers who had disposal of my property, and I can only account for this intensely bitter attack upon me, by supposing that it was instigated by those interested parties who would gladly crush out every effort to elevate the fine arts among us by the importation of the ablest works to be obtained in foreign countries. Trusting that you will, in common justice, give this explanation as wide a circulation as your attack,

I am respectfully, H. W. DERBY.

Sham Picture Sales.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article under the above caption calls attention to a species of fraud which is by no means unfrequent. It was but a few years ago, says my informant, that an artist was indebted to a picture-dealer in this City for the loan of $1,000. The artist had been engaged upon a large picture, but was about to abandon its further development, when the picture-vender offered him $1,500 in addition to the amount of the loan, to complete it. The artist accepted the terms and finished the picture. It was in due time elaborately framed, judiciously hung, and artistically draped. Then circulars were issued, addressed to gentlemen prominent in the world of art, inviting them to view the picture, then on exhibition in Broadway. Among those invited came one who appeared anxious to add the elaborate frame and large canvas to his then not very extensive gallery; $20,000 was demanded for the painting, which had cost the dealer just $2,500 without the frame, and an offer of a considerably lower sum than was asked was met by the rejoinder that Mr. B. (the possessor of a very fine gallery) had already offered $18,000 for it. "And did Mr. B. offer $18,000 for it?" I asked of the gentleman who related the story to me. "No!" said he, "he wouldn't have it in his house." But it was sold for $20,000, and the public may have another opportunity to see it if the picture gallery in a large marble house should some day be thrown open for its inspection.

CAVEAT EMPTOR.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was very glad to notice in Monday's NEW-YORK TIMES another article on "Sham Picture Sales," and was heartily glad that you followed up and still further exposed that gross swindle.

In order to more effectually expose this kind of swindling can't you obtain from the Custom-house copies of the invoices upon which the importers paid duties? Then, in one column, place the importing prices and in another the price they were sold for at auction.

Other dealers, in a smaller way, are preparing to sell poor pictures of well and favorably known artists, or daubs from mere copyists or beginners in art, and there is great danger that by the same devices you have so well explained that they may impose upon honest purchasers.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 28, 1873.

Fire-Marshal's Report for Last Month.

Fire-Marshal McSpedon makes the following report for the month ending Jan. 31, 1873: There were 135 fires during the month, involving a loss of $540,375, of which $453,800 was on stock and $86,575 on buildings. The amount of uninsured loss was $35,900 on stock, and $1,550 on buildings, making a total of $37,450.

The total amount of insurance was $2,067,570, of which $1,061,970 was on stock, and $1,005,600 on buildings. The number of fires in which loss was less than $100 was 89; between $100 and $1,000, 21; between $1,000 and $5,000, 14; between $5,000 and $10,000, 2; between $10,000 and $20,000, 5; between $20,000 and $50,000, 2; over $50,000, 2.

Comparative statement of fires, loss, and insurance for

	Fires.	Loss.	Insurance.
January, 1872	137	$351,144	$1,111,100
January, 1873	135	540,375	2,067,570

The following were the principal causes of fires: Carelessness of occupants and employes, 42; children playing with fire and matches, 2; Defective flues and heating apparatus, 7; foul chimneys, 17; gas-lights setting fire to goods and curtains, 7; hot coals falling from grates and stoves, 4; incendiary, 3; kerosene lamps, explosions and upsetting, 9; overheated stoves, furnaces and flues, and stove-pipes, 16; spontaneous combustion of oily rags, &c., 3; not ascertained, 8; and the remainder originated from a variety of accidental causes.

Wm. H. Kidd, arrested Jan. 6, charged with an attempt to set fire to premises No. 83 Murray-street, was placed under $10,000 bonds by Judge Dowling. Kalman Lippe, arrested Jan. 6 on charge of setting fire to the premises occupied by him at Nos. 85 and 87 Nassau-street, was discharged by Judge Barrett. Isidor Filber, arrested on charge of firing premises No. 70 Catherine-street Jan. 13; Henry Solomon, arrested on charge of firing premises No. 663 Third-avenue Jan. 26; Samuel Rubin, arrested on charge of firing premises No. 34 East Broadway Jan. 27, were severally held to answer.

NOTES TO THE EDITOR.

A Parallel.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some writer has attempted to prove that Richard III. of England was a very respectable, inoffensive individual, and that Shakespeare and history have wofully maligned him in picturing him as a murderous villain. So in this day attempts are made to make out that Boss Tweed has been more sinned against than sinning; and did not his heart melt with holy charity, when he gave out of his own pocket $50,000 to the poor of the Seventh Ward? Certainly he did, but how the money came into his pocket? "Aye, there's the rub!" and further the deponent sayeth not.

HISTORICUS.

The Water Famine.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Will not THE TIMES add one more to the good deeds it has done by coming to the relief of the unfortunates on Murray Hill, many of whom, for a month past, have not had a drop of Croton water above the first floor, except what has been carried by unwilling servants? We have waited, hoping every day that the "level" would be reached in the reservoirs, but our hopes have always been disappointed. It is not due to the fault of those who leave their faucets open to prevent freezing, for the late thaw made no difference in the supply. Perhaps it is significant that the opening of new mains and the cutting off of our own supply occurred at the same time. When are our bath-rooms and nurseries to be relieved from this serious annoyance?

MURRAY HILL.

Brennan's Jurymen.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I can partially verify Mr. Tremain's supposition as published in THE TIMES of to-day. Mr. Tremain says: "*Now that there should be only twenty-nine jurors summoned out of 100 by the Sheriff, is one of those extraordinary circumstances from which all men, as well as myself, are competent to draw their opinions. The Sheriff, it is known, is a personal and political friend of Tweed.*" One of those twenty-nine jurors whom the Tammany Sheriff "*knew would do*" is Henry M. Williams, now living at the Hotel Brunswick. Williams is a personal friend of "Mat. Brennan," and within one year lived on One Hundred and Sixth-street, directly in the rear of Brennan's Boulevard house, about 500 feet distant. The Brennan and Williams families for years have been on very intimate terms, and last Summer lived together at Sharon Springs, and afterward at the Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga, where "Harry Williams" did what little wire-pulling could be done in the Barnard trial. Last Winter Mr. and Mrs. Mat. Brennan celebrated their twenty-fifth year of married life by a "silver wedding." Among the presents was a $250 ice-dish from "Harry Williams." Brennan knew "Williams" well; and so long as dishonest, low politicians, such as "Mat. Brennan," superintend the summoning of jurors, justice cannot be done the people or a fair trial be had.

P.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 1, 1873.

City Sidewalks.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having noticed the beneficial effects of your remarks on the tardiness of the Street-cleaning Department to favor us with passable crosswalks, I would suggest that you would call the attention of the proper authorities to the miserable state of the sidewalks about town, those of Broadway not excepted. Some years ago the policemen would call on the occupants to clean ice and snow off the sidewalks and gutters; now, no one seems to have charge of this important duty. It is to be supposed that either the Police Department is not well directed, or that the householders of New-York have got to be in a state of contemptible niggardliness. We trust the responsible parties will suffer the same penalty for their shortcomings as our ex-Mayor. They will have richly deserved their punishment. In order to hold up to public contempt these niggards, it would be well to publish a list daily of the impassable sidewalks. It would have a much better result for the public welfare than the publication of the visits or inspections of the Building Department of houses and buildings which are as safe to-day as when first built. You might head the list by sidewalk south-east corner of Eighteenth-street and Irving-place, Eighteenth-street and Second-avenue, south-west corner, &c. Yours, &c.,

OLD FOGY.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 29, 1873.

Public Executions.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

May I crave a small hearing in your great newspaper? There have been lately several articles in our daily Press on the "Cruelty of the Age"—a brutal scene at a dog-fight on Long Island, and the "barbarism" of a cock-pit recently opened for "sport" at Troy. Respectable reporters have groaned over these atrocities, and respectable papers have published their groanings, and respectable readers have groaned over the groanings thus published. And we, too, have felt pained and grieved with them at these exhibitions of low propensities in our fellow-men. Certainly that they should enjoy the so-called fun furnished by the sufferings of the poor dumb brutes is not only lamentable but disgusting. Lately, however, has been enacted in our midst a far more sickening scene than the ones mentioned so eloquently cried down, and not one of our worthy newspapers has raised even a feeble cry of horror. A few weeks ago not a cat or a dog, but a wretched man was carried from a prison-cell to the gallows, surrounded by a crowd of his fellows, swearing, swaggering, cursing, pushing, surging with more than eagerness that they may have but one glimpse, if only one, of the show for which they had risked both body and soul. Now we do not wish to question the tastes of these gentlemen, among whom reporters of our decent papers consent to enroll themselves. But, Mr. Editor, we simply want to ask if it were not well to open the batteries of our humanitarian war, first, upon this little foible, to wit—the love of going to hangings—found in the animal nature of some men. And as all other means are likely to fail, there is a sure power in the hand of the law which can stop encouraging this taste. If the extreme penalty is to be carried out, let it at least be strictly private, limiting it to those only whose presence is absolutely necessary. How improving, too, it would be to see no reports of the scene. Thus, with no invitations procurable, executions would cease to be debauches as great as those the much-abused Romans enjoyed in the Coliseum before the Christian era. When men are so restrained, and the evil we speak of is remedied, perhaps the frequenters of dog and cock pits would grow beautifully less. Respectfully yours,

E. C. BROWN.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 29, 1873.

The Other Side.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 28th you revert, in one of your able editorials, to the "bill" to reorganize the "Board of Public Instruction," and maintain that it is "virtually defective." Your opinion on such a subject as this, Mr. Editor, is, we are aware, deduced from no cursory examination, or hastily-formed conclusion. But, Mr. Editor, this bill, defective though it may be, is the teachers' "forlorn hope," and if you, who are the "prime mover" in all cases of Reform, lift up your voice against it, what shall we, the teachers, do?

We hoped, by it, to be freed from the Ring which has, and still does, manipulate our school matters, to our infinite discredit; hoped to be freed from the connivance of the "one-man power" that, *nolens volens*, carries all points, from the presidency of a college to the most insignificant minutiæ. We hoped to be freed from the Jesuitical rule which has slowly and stealthily insinuated itself into our once non-sectarian schools, and corrupted our whole school system.

I am not a politician, Mr. Editor—"only a woman," and a school-teacher at that; but, with many of my associates, I look to you and your valuable paper in almost breathless anxiety, to catch your every word of encouragement or disapproval, and I am almost overwhelmed at your opposition of, what seemed to me, a bill of emancipation from moral slavery.

While we respect your opinion, and fully agree with you that there are some able commissioners in the present board, how shall we be rid of commissioners whose whole energy is devoted to keeping up the "Normal College fraud," to the demolition of any and all other schools? Of Commissioner Sands, whose able articles on educational matters are borrowed from the brains and pen of "his young man?" And half a dozen others, who have crippled and depleted our schools to such an alarming extent?

Oh, Mr. Editor, you who have accomplished such herculean tasks in furthering all good objects, come to the rescue of our schools, once the pride of our City, and these little ones whom we are trying to educate, and the teachers who, since "might was right," have been baffled and thwarted at every turn.

We have, at present, a board controlled (with few exceptions) by the Ring; a Jesuit clerk, controlled by the priests; a Jesuit "Health," or (I beg his pardon) "Sanitary" Superintendent—a useless and sinecure office, lately created for his especial benefit—at a salary of $8,000 or $9,000, deduced probably from the deducted salaries of overtasked, sick, and necessarily absent teachers; and I am personally cognizant of several cases where priests have obtained for unworthy favorites positions, notwithstanding prior applications of more deserving candidates.

The tutors in the Normal College have, from the beginning, been appointed solely by the "one-man power," regardless of either qualifications or ability. Mr. Editor, "these things ought not so to be;" and, if the bill at Albany will not relieve us, let me beseech you, on behalf of us all, scholars and teachers, that you will once more put your shoulder to the wheel of Reform, and help to rid us of the "reign of the Ring." Do not refuse, and you will have the gratitude of all, especially mine, who am an

AMERICAN PROTESTANT TEACHER.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 28, 1873.

The Woman Franchise.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

May I ask you to give me space for a few words? I have this morning read Mrs. E. C. Stanton's communication on the subject of Miss Anthony's case, now before the courts, and I cannot refrain from saying a word to these ladies. Have they, while working so earnestly for the enfranchisement of women, an idea of how the majority of their countrywomen feel on the subject? I believe, from all that I have ever been able to ascertain, that for every one woman who desires to vote, there are ten at the least computation who do not wish to do so. And are we, the majority of educated women in this country, to have political duties thrust upon us, which we not only do not desire, but utterly abhor? In our hatred of publicity, in our desire to keep utterly aloof from a matter which is so distasteful to us, we have said too little, have kept silence too long, until the strong-minded party think we care nothing about it. Could I speak with a thousand tongues, it would be to give a hundred thousand reasons why we should not vote. We can use our influence in our homes, a woman's proper sphere, and who can tell how much we do use it now? It is all we want. Let almost any woman who has a family to care for speak, and say how much time she has to devote to the study of political questions, and to the duties which are incumbent upon voters; for if we are made voters, we are in honor bound to fulfill to the utmost all the duties attached to the so-called "privilege." We know the number of bad and ignorant women that there are in this City alone, (and they are the same elsewhere.) We know, too, that they will be only too ready to take part in political contests at the earliest opportunity; and then, to counteract their influence, we should be forced into mingling with them and with the equally bad men who take part in the hateful strife. To the women of our land who yet love their own womanly sphere, I say, Keep silence in public when you can; but work, work at home in your own dominion, that we may be saved from this fate. I hope, and I know that I speak for many besides myself in saying this, that for many years to come there may be found men enough who care for the peace, dignity, modesty, and womanly reserve of their mothers, wives, daughters, and sisters to protect us from having thrust upon us that dreaded "right" of voting.

A WOMAN.

No. 461 WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET, NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 30, 1873.

GENERAL NOTES.

Chicago again appeals for letter-boxes on the street-cars.

Thousands of cattle in the Nueces Valley are dying of hunger.

Too much pop-corn killed an Ontario County woman.

Delaware proposes an election for a Constitutional Convention on May 20.

The Mayor of Detroit has been fined for pulling down those two small-pox flags from a tenement owned by him.

San Francisco mechanics and manufacturers are sending out articles for exhibition at the fair in Hioga, Japan, in March.

The lumber manufacturers and dealers in Maine and New-Brunswick are to hold a convention in Bangor Feb. 19.

Prof. Tyndall has given the Yale Scientific Club $250, as a tribute of good-will and a token of his good wishes.

Pittsburg papers deny that Judge McCandless is in ill health, and say Mr. Bingham has been misinformed.

A resident of Putnam Valley, this State, who brought suit for a small election bet, before a jury, recovered the whole amount, with costs.

A subscriber of a paper in Columbus, Ohio, has "withdrawn his patronage" because the editor treated their recent little earthquake with levity.

A correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* thinks insurance companies would make money by purchasing all houses standing empty which they have insured.

They tell of an Ohio man who has applied at the Post-office daily for four years and a half, and has never received a letter. He begins to look discouraged.

The heart of a murdered woman was exhibited to the jury in St. Louis, on a recent trial, to show how the dagger of the husband had pierced it.

Gov. Walker, of Virginia, has issued a proclamation inviting a conference between the holders of the State bonds and a special committee of the Legislature, to be held in Richmond, on Saturday, Feb. 15.

Gov. Austin, of Minnesota, is taking measures to relieve the sufferers by the late great storms. Commissioners are to be sent to the various localities to ascertain by personal inspection needy and meritorious persons.

There is a Bible nearly one hundred years old in the railroad depot at Salem, Mass. It is two feet square, and was the gift of an old gentleman who wished it to be "placed where it would do the most good."

Senator Cameron has declined a dinner in Washington, and invites the members of the Pennsylvania Association, and their wives, to his home in Harrisburg, "where none of the restraints of a public banquet could intrude."

Another expedition to search for the buried treasure at Cocoa Island is fitting out in San Francisco, to sail early in February. The managers offer shares at $10, although they profess to know just where the gold and silver lie buried.

Mr. Stephen Ferguson, of Rushville, Yates County, reached his seventy-fifth birthday recently, and got together all the old people in his neighborhood to help him celebrate it. He mustered forty-one who had passed the age of three score years and ten.

The Boston *Commonwealth* says that a careful canvass of the Massachusetts House of Representatives shows that the Senatorial preferences of members stand in about this proportion: Boutwell, 107; Dawes, 84; Hoar, 15; Loring, 11; Whiting, 9; undecided as to preference, 14.

A bill is to be brought before the Maine Legislature, providing that where life is lost by obstructions maliciously placed upon railroad tracks, the crime shall be murder in the first degree, and punished accordingly. When no life is lost but property is destroyed, the punishment shall be imprisonment for life.

The Savannah *Republican* rejoices in the prospect of Alexander H. Stephens' election to Congress, because "the veteran war-horse will not be sent back into a solitude which was repulsive, and might prove fatal to him, but will go again to the fore-front of the battle, which he snuffs afar off, and longs again to plunge into."

Senator Brownlow has written to a Tennessee editor that he has no idea of resigning his seat, because he believes himself capable of doing his State as much service as anybody whom the present Legislature would elect, and more than any one of the several small politicians and county court lawyers who aspire to be Senator from Tennessee.

Condition of Ex-Mayor Kalbfleisch.

Mr. Kalbfleisch's second relapse has almost extinguished the reviving hopes of his family for his recovery. Yesterday afternoon he was reported very low and his death hourly looked for. Later, however, he seemed to rest easy. It was thought that last night would be the critical period with the ex-Mayor.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendars—This Day.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Jury and Common Law.—1, The United States vs. Froehlich; 2, The United States vs. Callender; 3, The United States vs. McKeon; 4, The United States vs. Gibson; 5, The United States vs. Quantity of lager-beer at No. 229 East Thirty-eighth street; 6, The United States vs. Quantity of lager-beer at Morrisania; 7, The United States vs. Three Cases of Leather, &c.; 8, The United States vs. Caswell et al.; 9, The United States vs. Willetts et al.; 10, Dammann, &c., vs. Chesbro et al.; 11, Dammann, &c., vs. Shaw et al.; 12, The United States vs. 325 kegs almonds; 13, The United States vs. Greiff et al.; 14, The United States vs. One sorrel horse, &c.; 15, The United States vs. Quantity of tobacco at No. 459 Seventh-avenue; 16, The United States vs. Reed et al.; 17, The United States vs. Two packages diamonds; 18, The United States vs. 64 black lace silk shawls, &c.; 19, The United States vs. One package diamonds.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—No calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—772, People ex rel. J. A. Sauler vs. McGuire; 1058, Bradley, Executor, &c., vs. Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company; 1058½, Wooldridge et al. vs. Mayor, &c., City of New-York, and Fire Department; 983, Moore vs. Mayor, &c., City of New-York; 2183, Croitus et al. vs. Stark et al.; 130, Wight vs. Empresto et al.; 394, Haw, Jr., vs. Raybold; 514½, Jones vs. Schreyer; 689, Alexander vs. Hegeman; 694, Dean vs The Ætna Life Insurance Company; 730½, Watson vs. Babcock et al.; 754½, Stuart, Assignee, vs. Barclay; 1018, Balch vs. Fleming; 1060 Gilmore vs. Rogers; 1062, The Turnverein in the City of New-York vs. Weber et al.; 1064, Weymouth vs. Dimock; 1066, Wheelwright et al. vs. Oppenheimer; 1068, Barnes vs. Schoch et al.; 1072, Taylor et al. vs. Gillespie et al.; 1074, Martin vs. Doty.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Davis, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M. First Monday motion calendar.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—Demurrer and issues of law and fact.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Held by Ingraham, P. J.—Brady, JJ.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—84, Palmer vs. Hussey; 91, In the matter of the Commissioners of Charities, &c. vs. [illegible]; 120, Barnard vs. Campbell; 125, Halloway vs. Stephens et al.; 144, Steward vs. The Phœnix Fire Insurance Company; 150, Carpenter vs. Minturn et al.; 151, Pardee et al. vs. Gay; 152, Same vs. Same; 154, Same vs. Same; 167, Zimmerman by guardian vs. Schoenfeldt; 175, King vs. Knapp et al.; 176, The Lawrenceville Cement Company vs. Wood; 177, Foster vs. Mowbrough; 179, Murphy et al. vs. Haswell; 180, [illegible] et al. vs. Milliken et al.; 182, Yorke, Jr. et al. vs. Ver Planck et al.; 184, Roberts vs. Fisher et al.; 186, Whelan vs. Lynch; 238, Darling vs. Brewster; 188, Price vs. Price; 189, The Atlantic National Bank vs. Franklin; 191, Crowell et al. vs. Hewitt; 192, Bain Executrix et al. vs. Brown; 193, Brown vs. Post; 194, Ingersoll vs. Roe.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Held by Barbour, C. J., Curtis and Sedgwick, JJ.—Calendar for February.—1, Gilbert vs. Wesley; 2, Bryce vs. The Lorillard Fire Insurance Company; 3, Chamberet vs. Cagney; 4, Johnson vs. Oppenheim; 5, Stubben vs. Roos, ex., &c.; 6, Beebe et al. vs. Banger; 7, Redenhop vs. McCahill; 8, Ruescher vs. Klien; 9, Quinn vs. Van Pelt; 10, Gorham Manufacturing Company vs. Fargo; 11, Hardaway Bolt, Spike, and Rivet Company vs. Caldwell; 12, Anthony vs. Atkinson; 13, Ayer et al. vs. Kobbe, impleaded, &c.; 14, Stevenson vs. Spratt; 15, Muller vs. Earle et al.; 16, Jones vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 17, Dace vs. New-Jersey Southern Railroad Company; 18, Board of Water Commissioners for the City of Detroit vs. Burr; 19, Justh et al. vs. National Bank of Commerce; 20, Hope vs. Balen, Jr.; 21, Starin vs. Kelly; 22, Willis vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 23, Robertson et al. vs. Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company; 24, Coleman vs. Livingston; 25, Koenig vs. Stoeckel; 26, Morgan vs. Skiddy; 27, Talcott vs. Belding; 28, Fitzgerald vs. Valentine; 29, Durell vs. St. James' Lutheran Evangelical Church; 30, Lindler vs. Solomon; 31, Gaylor's Manufacturing Company vs. Allen, Administratrix, &c.; 32, Meyers vs. Dixon; 33, Murphy vs. Lippe; 34, Sickels et al. vs. Gillis et al.; 35, Vey vs. Swift; 36, Reincke vs. Flecke; 37, Bendel vs. Hettrich; 38, Palmer vs. Kelly; 39, Muller, Administrator, &c., vs. Earle; 40, Bach vs. Eurich; 41, Putnam, Administrator, &c., vs. The Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad Company; 42, Strum vs. The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company; 43, Andrews vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 44, Rockwell vs. McGovern; 45, Coddington vs. Dunham.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—335, Ham vs. Mason et al.; 1699, Barnett vs. Shaw; 426, Wicks vs. Hatch; 1231, Travers vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1817, Austin vs. Fargo, President, &c.; 1697, Newcombe vs. Hirsch; 1799, Detts vs. McCallum et al.; 1854, Kissinger vs. New-York and Harlem Railroad Company; 1575, Black vs. Rosenthal; 1826, Friedman vs. Dawes; 1921, Collins vs. Murray; 1625, Jackson vs. Wood; 1922, Estes vs. Burns; 1927, Ely et al. vs. Sylvester; 1665, Lathrop vs. Catherwood.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Van Vorst, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1466, Townsend et al. vs. Merchants' Insurance Company; [illegible], Lane vs. Salter; 1512, Davis et al. vs. Hedges et al.; 1596, King vs. Wise; 1140, Rosenwald vs. Wolf; [illegible], McClellan vs. McEvilly; 570, McGrath vs. Bell; 1677, Daily vs. Reddy; 1874, Stuhr vs. Boylan et al.; [illegible], Cornell vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1940, Lyman et al. vs. Brennan, Sheriff; [illegible], Allen, Administratrix, vs. Ward; 598, Birdsall vs. Dorman; 2346, Goodrich vs. Sweeny; 1572, Wilson vs. Brennan, Sheriff; [illegible], Squires, Administrator, vs. Central Park and North and East River Railroad Company.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by H. W. Robinson, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—[illegible], Wisner vs. Ocean National Bank of New-York City; 2790, (By order,) Maier vs. Hermann; 1121½, White vs. Weldon; 968, Kreynilberg vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; [illegible], Schreyer vs. Bogart; 1368, Carroll vs. The Third-avenue Railroad Company; 68, McCauley, Administratrix, vs. Gans; 1298, Hadden vs. Shapter; [illegible], Bernhard vs. Kapp; 1156, Quick vs. Tinker; 274, Paris vs. Kelly, Sheriff; 2936, (By order,) Seaman vs. Mayor, &c., City of New-York; 1721, McCormack vs. Erskine; 763, Masters' Stevedore Association vs. Walsh; 306, Bullock vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 2607, (By order,) Bleecker vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; 1247, Bank of North America vs. National Bank of the Commonwealth; 1854, (By order,) Schwartz vs. Brennan, Sheriff; [illegible], Schott, Administratrix, &c., vs. Wright et al.; 1685, Smith vs. Morgan; 512, Bell vs. The Home Insurance Company; 1849, Ludlow et al. vs. Boyce; 612, Leetch et al. vs. Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company; 613, Same vs. Same; 1618, Knapp vs. Doring Meigs et al.; 1092, (Peremptory,) O'Rourke vs. Haile; [illegible], Worster vs. Hyman; 511, Willard vs. Peck, Jr.; 2044, (Preference,) Sullivan vs. The Mayor, &c.; 60, Baldwin vs. Newburn; 1709, The Panama Railroad Company vs. Thompson et al.; 164, Brown vs. Baker et al.; 328, Mayer vs. Heywood; 1352, Colgate vs. Western Union Telegraph Company; 290, Reed, Executor, vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1256, Shields vs. Lasky; 1569, Ham vs. Debost; 1760, Johnson vs. Frank; 1617, Gaylus vs. Beebe; 1936, Murphy vs. Smyth; 461, Kisner vs. Johnson; 1327, Richards vs. Wellington; 2021, Rathman vs. Rathman.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—11, Woodruff vs. Camden and Amboy Railroad Company; 1693, National Park Bank of New-York vs. German American Bank; 1706, Snow vs. O'Reilly; 1738, Blake vs. Price et al.; 1743, Bussell vs. Martin; 1741, Sherkey, an infant, vs. Solams; 1746, Garcia vs. Eyre et al.; 1749, Andenried et al. vs. Nelson et al.; 1750, Nichols vs. Wolf; 1751, Seckett et al. vs. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; 1752, Sherwood et al. vs. Marshall; 1753, Gardner vs. Sherwood; 1758, The Gallatin National Bank of New-York vs. Firman; 1760, Johnson vs. Frank; 1761, Naylor vs. Patterson.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM—Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—The whole Equity Calendar will be called.

MARINE COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Curtis, J.—Kreicher et al. vs. Elmer et al.; Coleman et al. vs. Goodheart; Farrell vs. King.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—582, Haskell vs. Hillier; 1808, Crapsey vs. Fribertshauer; 1208, Starkweather vs. Wellman; 1260, The Holmes and Griggs Manufacturing Company vs. Isaacs; 1950, East River National Bank vs. Hastings; 1320, Kempner vs. Kraemer; 1233, McGivern vs. The Erie Railway Company; 1720, Frost vs. Hubbard; 1832, Birdsall vs. Coutell; 1414, Kauffman vs. Schrier; 1170, Nussbaum vs. Glover; 1292, Wallach vs. Schmidt; 1294, Spiro vs. Erhardt; 1384, Goldschmidt vs. Dorner; 122, Seaver vs. Johnson; 1102, Beer vs. Heiden; 1124, Gray vs. Sinclair; 1302, Jarlos vs. Walsh; 2064, Eagleson vs. De Veau.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Shea, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—1105, Levy vs. Stone; 1103, Romer vs. Healey; 1262, Felman vs. Reidy; 1247, Enos vs. Franklin; 1285, Young vs. Abbott; 1415, Smith vs. Hillier; 1819, Staaff vs. Mittnacht; 1139, Murphy vs. Leporin; 1303, Same vs. Same; 1367, Livermore vs. Nolan; 1375, Poillon vs. Barnheimer; 1917, Haas vs. May; 1269, Salters vs. Hamel; 1795, Dockstader vs. Nicholson; 1437, Barton vs. Herman; 1411, Atwood vs. White; 1257, Taylor vs. Lindsay; 1425, Van der Rooste vs. Roux; 767, Tichenor vs. Lefferts.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Spaulding, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—1706, Trowbridge vs. Uber; 1154, Hamberger vs. Leeneo; 1716, Merrin vs. Claflin; 1719, Woolf vs. Steinberg; 1720, Frost vs. Hubbard; 1722, Paris vs. The Brooklyn Life Insurance Company; 1724, Alston vs. Sherlock; 1725, Michaels vs. Rieling; 1726, Sutton vs. Mackay; 1727, Abbott vs. Wolf; 1728, Morse vs. McGill; 1729, Squire vs. Hanna; 1733, Hayden vs. Burns; 1734, McLernon vs. Harrison; 1736, Mack vs. Strauss.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Hackett, Recorder.—Thomas Donohue, James Ritchie, Wm. Hanlon, Thomas Burke, robbery; Wm. Walsh, John Hughes, James Maloney, felonious assault and battery; George Hill, grand larceny; Daniel McLaughlin, Alexander Messager, Patrick Byron, larceny from the person.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Held by Brady, J.—John Scannel, homicide.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Held by Pratt, J.—Nos. 16, 62, 68, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 519 to 530 inclusive, 532 to 544 inclusive.

CITY COURT—Held by Neilson, J.—Nos. 1 to 20 inclusive.

Through Transportation—Address by Gov. Bross.

From the Chicago Post, Jan. 23.

At the Iowa Industrial Convention yesterday, in Des Moines, ex-Lieut.-Gov. Bross delivered an able speech on the great question of through transportation. The main points on which the gentleman dwelt was the surplus of grain already compelling Western farmers to burn corn for fuel; the certainty that this surplus would be constantly augmented by the increase of population; the disproportion between means of transportation, the increase of the surplus, and the growth of population; and the condition to which the farming population of the West will inevitably be reduced by the low prices, high rates of transportation, and lack of facilities for getting grain to the only adequate market, the sea-board.

In the States of Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, Wisconsin, the ratio of increase of population for the ten years between 1860 and 1870, is sixty-four per cent. The same ratio would give these States, in 1890, 30,500,000 people. In the year 1872, there were built in these States half as many miles of railway as during the previous ten years; but this increase has only added to the perplexities of the situation by augmenting facilities for settlement, while means of getting the produce thereof to market remain the same. Despite the enormous increase in population, and the swelling of the quantity of grain seeking shipment, only one through road between the West and the sea-board has been built since 1855.

The Governor sees but two expedients for relief, a war in Europe, increasing prices, and the enlargement of the Canadian canals. The cost of the Huron and Ontario Ship canal, from the Georgian Bay to Toronto, lies between $24,000,000 and $40,000,000, according to American and European estimates. He believes that six cents a bushel saved on freights for ten years would pay the bill, and the same sum saved on grain imported into Great Britain would pay for it in five years.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 1.

[illegible]

[illegible] Cum. Coal of Md.	[illegible]	[illegible] C., Cin., C. & Ind.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] do..bet. call.	91¾
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] N. J. Central	105
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Chic. & R. I..b. c.	113¾
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] do.	113¾
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] do.	113¾
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] do.	113¾
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Del., Lack. & W.	102
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] do.	101¾
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] do..bet. call.	102¾
Adams Express	[illegible]	100 do.	102
[illegible]	[illegible]	100 Bos., H. & E. b. c.	9¼
Chic. & N. W. Pf.	[illegible]	11 Pitts., Ft. W. & C. G.	93¾
[illegible]	[illegible]	15 Chic. & Alton	115¼
[illegible] do..bet. call.	72½	21 do.	115¼
[illegible]	[illegible]	50 Chic. & Alton Pf.	118
[illegible]	[illegible]	200 Chic., Bur. & Q. b. c.	119¾
[illegible]	[illegible]	10 Morris & Essex	91¾
N. Y. C. & H. R. b. c.	104¾	100 N. Y., N. H. & H...bet. call.	[illegible]
Erie Railroad..b. c.	67¼	100 Ohio & M. b. c. b3.	48¾
Harlem Railroad	120	500 do.	48¾
Un. Pacific..b. c.	36	100 Ohio & Miss. Pf.	73
L. S. & M. S. b. c. b3.	94¾	200 H. & St. Joseph	47¼
do.	94¾	200 Col., C. & Ind. C.	40¾
do.	94¾	100 do..bet. call. c.	40¾
Cleve. & P. G. b. c.	92¾	100 do.	40¾
Atl. & Pac. Pf. b. c.	[illegible]		

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

[illegible] Consol. Coal	49	800 Erie Railroad	67
[illegible] New Cen. Coal	44¾	1400 do.	67¼
[illegible] do.	44¾	400 do..b3.	67¼
[illegible] do.	44¾	300 do.	67¼
[illegible] do.	44¾	300 do.	67¼
[illegible] Maryland Coal	22¾	200 do.	67¼
[illegible] Pacific Mail	73	200 do..b3.	67¼
[illegible] do.	72¾	200 do.	67¼
[illegible] Western Union	86¾	4900 do.	67¾
[illegible] do..b3.	86¾	100 Erie R. Pf.	[illegible]
[illegible] do.	86¾	50 Lake Shore	94¾
[illegible] do.	86¾	100 Rock Island..b3.	113¾
[illegible] do.	86¾	800 do.	113¾
[illegible] do..b3.	86¾	300 C., C. & I. C.	40¾
[illegible] do.	86¾	100 do.	40¾
[illegible] do.	86¾	[illegible] Boston, H. & Erie	9¾
[illegible] do.	86¾	[illegible] do..b10.	9¾
[illegible] do.	86¾	500 do.	9¾
[illegible] do.	87	600 do.	9¾
[illegible] Adams Express	95	300 do.	9¾
[illegible] do.	95	200 do.	9¾
[illegible] United States Ex.	78	300 do.	9¾
[illegible] N. Y. C. & Hud.	104¾	300 do.	9¾
[illegible] do.	104¾	500 do.	9¾
[illegible] North-western Pf.	91¾	100 do.	9¾
[illegible] do.	91¾	100 do..b3.	9¾
[illegible] do.	91¾	100 do.	9¾
[illegible] Ohio & Miss..b3.	48¾	300 do.	10
[illegible] do.	48¾	20 Ohio & Miss. Pf.	74¾
[illegible] do.	48¾	20 do.	75
[illegible] do..b3.	48¾	25 N. Y., N. H. & H.	142¾
[illegible] do.	48¾	300 Atlantic & Pac. Pf.	36¾
[illegible] do.	48¾	100 do.	36¾
200 Kansas & Texas	40¾	200 do.	36¾
100 St. Paul..b10.	53¾		

MONDAY, Feb. 3—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, Local and National, reporting through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, Feb. 1, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year. To which we add the Gold and Currency balance in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury at these dates respectively:

Increase in Loans	$4,720,500
Decrease in Specie	1,749,500
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	171,900
Increase in Deposits	497,700
Decrease in Circulation	28,200

	Feb. 3, '72.	Jan. 25, '73.	Feb. 1, '73.
National Capital	$71,785,000	$71,285,000	$71,285,000
Local Capital	16,370,500	16,919,200	16,919,200
Total	$87,155,500	$88,204,200	$88,204,200
Loans	282,610,400	282,156,100	286,879,600
Gold and Gold Notes	22,996,100	20,371,700	18,612,200
Other Legal Tenders	46,[illegible]	46,974,000	46,802,100
Deposits	220,906,700	216,670,800	217,168,500
Circulation	28,216,700	27,529,200	27,501,000
In Sub-Treasury	78,377,600	[illegible]	62,307,100

We subjoin the relative strength of the Bank movement in respect to Lawful Money to Deposits and Circulation:

	Jan. 25, '73.	Feb. 1, '73.	Feb. 3, '72.
Deposits	$216,670,800	$217,168,500	$220,906,700
Circulation	27,529,200	27,501,000	28,216,700
Total	$244,200,000	$244,669,500	$249,123,400
Required 25 ₩ ct.	$61,050,000	$61,167,375	$62,280,850
Actual basis	66,345,700	64,414,300	70,551,900
Excess	$5,295,700	$3,246,925	$8,271,050
Rate of money	7 ₩ cent.	7 ₩ cent.	7 ₩ cent.

The Bank movement loses about $2,000,000 from the surplus Gold and Greenbacks over the required 25 ₩ cent. to Deposits and Circulation. The large increase of Loans and Discounts is not consistent with the difference in Deposits. This may be owing to considerable Discounts for the Country Banks and the proceeds remitted in Bank Notes. Compared with this time last year, the general movement is weaker in Gold and Greenbacks by $5,025,000, and less by $13,386,600 than at the beginning of February two years ago.

The quarterly returns of all the National Banks of the United States compare as follows with the corresponding returns of last year:

	December, '71.	December, '72.
Capital	$450,975,886	$478,176,252
Surplus fund	101,567,153	110,630,107
Profits undivided	48,504,383	56,106,807
Due stockholders	$610,047,352	$645,112,186
Or percentage	132.56 ₩ ct.	135 ₩ ct.

The comparative strength of movement Dec. 16, 1871 and Dec. 27, 1872, is as follows:

	Dec. 16, 1871.	Dec. 27, 1872.
Deposits in gross	$596,092,913	$592,211,460
Less clearing items	128,307,087	103,626,174
Net deposits	$467,785,826	$488,585,286
Due to banks	24,184,635	34,066,468
To Treasury	19,783,046	12,427,955
Circulation	318,043,841	332,649,758
Demand liabilities	$829,797,348	$867,858,387
Gold and greenbacks	146,864,835	140,016,410
Pro rata	17.70 ₩ ct.	15.21 ₩ ct.

The condition of the Treasury in respect to Gold on hand and Gold Notes Circulation at the beginning of February, 1872 and 1873, respectively, is as follows:

	Feb. 1, '72.	Feb. 1, '73.
Gold on hand	$143,371,730	$62,342,804
Gold Notes out	36,507,500	24,246,500
Balance	$66,864,230	$38,096,104

As heretofore explained, the Treasury Gold balance was reduced in the Spring of 1872, by recalling from Europe about $40,000,000 United States 5-20s, for redemption in Gold, in excess of the exchanges of the 5-20 Stock, about $75,000,000, for the New 5 ₩ cent. Coupon Stock through the first Syndicate in London. The whole reduction in the United States 5-20s, since this time last year, is as follows:

By purchase and redemption	$96,000,000
By exchange of New Loan	76,000,000
Total	$172,000,000

PUBLIC STOCKS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Outstanding	Feb. 1, '72.	Feb. 1, '73.
United States 5-20s	$1,229,027,350	$1,057,967,350
New 5 ₩ cents	124,874,350	200,000,000
Together	$1,353,901,700	$1,257,767,350
Other Stocks	498,248,500	498,248,650
Total	$1,852,150,200	$1,756,016,000
Yearly Interest	$107,784,595	$101,215,272

The 1st of February schedule of the Public Debt of the United States, as telegraphed from Washington on Saturday, shows an increase of the Principal of the Public Debt since Jan. 1 of $406,248, leaving the entire reduction, under the present Administration, since March 4, 1869, the sum of $362,804,668, and the whole amount of Annual Interest saved is $26,040,078 in Gold on the Funded Stocks, and $1,656,300 in Currency per annum on the Three ₩ Cent. Greenback Certificates paid off since 1869.

The Import Entries in New-York, embracing Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, for the past week, were $9,661,598, against $9,598,128 for the corresponding week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce, other than Gold and Silver, were $4,856,819, against $4,500,068 same week in 1871. The Export of Gold and Silver, $591,579, against $500,000 same week in 1871. The Customs, in Gold, paid into the New-York Office of the United States Treasury for the week were $2,188,000.

The Gold values of the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, since July 1, 1872, are as follows, the figures being official to Jan. 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

July	$36,024,881	Jan. 4	$6,226,904
August	42,262,129	Jan. 11	5,348,106
September	34,230,380	Jan. 18	11,262,162
October	30,886,752	Jan. 25	10,106,306
November	22,650,040	Feb. 1	9,661,598
December	26,923,208		
Total since July 4, 1872			$297,127,668
Same time previous year			280,852,815
Increase since July 1			$16,274,423

The Currency value of exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York, since July 1, is as follows:

July	$20,660,088	Jan. 1	$4,107,290
August	19,464,143	Jan. 8	3,512,906
September	19,684,798	Jan. 15	4,404,423
October	22,124,749	Jan. 22	4,886,388
November	28,698,215	Jan. 29	4,856,819
December	27,441,220		
Total since July 1			$182,918,673
Same time previous year			162,679,407
Increase since July 1			$20,240,466
Gold, Feb. 1, 1873			113¾ ₩ cent.
Gold, Feb. 3, 1872			109⅝ ₩ cent.

The Exports from New-York of Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion since July 1 are as follows:

July	$17,343,888	Jan. 4	$681,919
August	2,586,148	Jan. 11	2,698,233
September	1,439,635	Jan. 18	328,155
October	4,720,148	Jan. 25	2,955,848
November	4,863,925	Feb. 1	591,579
December	3,683,676		
Total since July 1, 1872			$42,246,847
Same time last year			24,305,860
Increase since July 1			$17,940,987

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest payments in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, from July 1, 1872:

	Customs.		Gold Interest.
July	$7,683,217	July	$16,951,456
August	19,960,758	August	3,075,098
September	13,891,648	September	3,725,223
October	11,214,166	October	5,518,389
November	7,747,601	November	6,957,456
December	6,951,775	December	2,450,316
January	11,087,490	January	*16,019,011
Feb. 1	284,000	Feb. 1	190,727
Total, 1872-3	$78,820,789	Total, 1872-3	$54,676,948
Total, 1871-2	93,044,195	Total, 1871-2	56,298,378

*Including repayments in closing week of December.

The difference in the Customs deposits in the Sub-Treasury in New-York in January, 1872 and 1873, is $2,658,000, or about 20 ₩ cent. against the present receipts. The average difference at New-York, since July 1, when the Tariff was reduced, is 15 ₩ cent.; but this rate will, we believe, be much less at the outports. In the first three months of the fiscal year the decrease from the same quarter of the previous year was wholly on goods marketed at New-York.

But from the Public Debt statements for December and January, showing two millions *increase* for the two months, it begins to be quite evident that both the Internal and Tariff revenues of the Government have been reduced to the very verge of prudence, and, unless the appropriations by Congress outside the ordinary expenses of the Government are kept within safer bounds than of late, the Sinking Fund of one ₩ cent. a year on the Public Debt will be imperilled.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE—THE WEEK.

		Feb. 3, '72.
American Gold	113⅝@114@113¾	109⅝
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	116⅛@116¾	111¾
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	116⅛@117@116½	112
U. S. New 5 ₩ cents	114¾@113¾ xd	108¾
Central Pacific 6 ₩ cents	109¼@102¼	102¾
Union Pacific 6 ₩ cents	86¼@85¼@87¾	92¾
New-York Central	105¾@104¾	98¾
Rock Island	113¾@113¾	112
North-west Common	83@82¼	74¾
Ohio and Mississippi	48⅞@48¾	47¾
St. Paul Common	54⅞@53¾	56¼
St. Paul Preferred	79@78½	74⅞ xd
Toledo and Wabash	74@72¾@73¾	75¾
Union Pacific	35⅞@35@36¾	38⅞
Erie	64¾@67¾	31½
Western Telegraph	83¾@87¾	72¾
Pacific Mail	73¾@75@71¾@72¾	58⅞
Lake Shore	95½@94¾	91¾

The temper of the Stock Exchange was *Bullish* for most of the week, and decidedly confident on the Public Funds and part of the Share list at the close. There was also much attention given to the Railway Mortgages, principally on investment orders. The favorable look of the New Syndicate has imparted buoyancy to the Public Funds and indirectly helped the new Railroad loans as well as the established Mortgages. A premium on the forthcoming Scrip or Allotments of the New 5 ₩ cents. of the United States is already quoted from London, and some of the New-York members of the Syndicate predict 2 ₩ cent. premium before the installments are complete in May and June.

The Telegraph and several of the Railroad Stocks, whether under clique engineering or not, are 2@3 ₩ cent higher than on our last weekly review. On Saturday Western Telegraph sold up to 87⅞ and Erie Road to 67⅞ ₩ cent., and these movements gave a firm appearance to the general market, although not favored by very cheap money to the Brokers.

The Cotton trade of the week was 114,600 bales in receipts, and 89,400 bales in exports to foreign markets. The receipts for the Crop season are 2,253,000, against 1,916,000 bales to date last year, and the exports 1,260,000, against 1,014,000 bales last year. Prices are well supported, both here and in Liverpool.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH, No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, JAN. 31, 1873.

☞ The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO, the CENTRAL, AND WESTERN PACIFIC BONDS, all of which have been negotiated by us, we believe to be among the best and most desirable investment securities in the market, which in time must become very scarce; especially as the Government will probably, during this year, pay off, in gold, $300,000,000 more FIVE-TWENTIES, and a large amount of the money thus released from investment must find its way into this class of securities.

The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, the total amount of which is only $15,000,000, are secured upon a property worth $35,000,000 to $40,000,000, and are fully equal in intrinsic value to the CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS. They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000, coupon or registered, and at their present market price, 86 and accrued interest, are very desirable.

The CENTRAL PACIFIC SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS are too well known to require description or commendation. Their total amount is $25,885,000; they have for a long time ranged in market price near or above par. Their market price to-day is 102 to 102¼.

The WESTERN PACIFIC SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS amount to $2,735,000. This road is now consolidated with the CENTRAL PACIFIC, and the payment of its bonds, principal and interest, is assumed by the latter. Coupon Bonds, $1,000 each. Their market price to-day is 91¼ to 91½. As they have recently been introduced on the Stock Exchange, we expect to see them rapidly rise to the price of CENTRAL PACIFICS, being substantially the same in character and value.

We buy and sell, as usual, Government Bonds, receive deposits, on which we allow interest, make collections, and conduct a general banking business in all its branches.

FISK & HATCH.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Bills of Exchange, Circular Notes, Travelers' and Commercial Credits issued, available in all parts of the world.

Deposits received, subject to check on demand. Interest allowed on all Daily Balances, every accommodation and facility afforded usual with City Banks.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD 7 PER CENT. BONDS, Coupon and Registered, yielding over nine per cent., for sale and recommended as an undoubted security and a safe and profitable investment, by

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

☞ WE ARE NOW SELLING THE GOLD Seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the West Wisconsin Railway Company's Southern extension or Chicago connection, at 87 and accrued interest in currency. We confidently recommend these bonds to investors. For further information apply at our office, No. 18 Wall-st.

WHITE, MORRIS & CO.

MILWAUKEE CITY SEVEN PER CENT. WATER LOAN BONDS, redeemable in 1902; interest payable 1st January and 1st July, in New-York. For sale at 95 and accrued interest by WESTON & DE BILLIER, No. 35 New-st.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

$300,000,000

UNITED STATES 5 PER CENT.

FUNDED LOAN.

PRINCIPAL redeemable at par after 1st May, 1881, in United States Gold Coin of the present standard; interest payable quarterly in United States Gold Coin, and both Principal and Interest exempt from taxation, whether under Federal, State, Municipal or Local Authority.

AS AUTHORIZED BY ACTS OF CONGRESS, APPROVED JULY 14, 1870, AND JAN. 20, 1871.

The Proceeds of these Bonds are to be applied to the Redemption and Cancellation of United States Five-Twenty Bonds; as provided in said acts.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1873.

The Secretary of the Treasury having concluded with Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., representing Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., and themselves; and with Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., and Drexel, Morgan & Co., representing Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co., J. S. Morgan & Co., Morton, Rose & Co., and themselves, a contract for the negotiation of the remaining Five per cent. Bonds of the Funded Loan of the United States; the undersigned are prepared to receive applications at par and accrued interest for any part of

$300,000,000

UNITED STATES 5s OF 1881,

Issued under the acts of Congress above mentioned.

Applications may be made payable either in cash (in gold) or in Five-twenty Bonds of any issue.

The Bonds now offered ARE ALL THAT REMAIN OF THE $500,000,000 FIVE PER CENTS. AUTHORIZED BY CONGRESS, and it is hardly necessary to say that the combination intrusted with the management of this negotiation embraces connections in Europe and America which practically insure the placing of the entire amount and the REDEMPTION OF $300,000,000 OF FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, AFTER WHICH ONLY FOUR AND ONE-HALF AND FOUR PER CENT. BONDS WILL REMAIN FOR HOLDERS OF FIVE-TWENTIES DECLINING THIS LAST OPPORTUNITY TO EXCHANGE FOR FIVE PER CENTS.

The Coupon Bonds are in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000. The Registered Bonds are in like amounts, with the addition of denominations of $20,000 and $50,000. Interest, PAYABLE QUARTERLY, will commence from 1st of February, the first interest payment being May 1, 1873.

The Bonds may, at the option of the holder, be registered, and United States Treasury Checks for interest thereon will be sent from Washington to the Post-office address of the holder, in any part of America or Europe.

Applications will be received at the office of either of the undersigned, and must be accompanied by the required deposit.

Payment in gold will be made as follows:

5 Per Cent. - - On Application.
5 Per Cent. - - On Allotment.
40 Per Cent. - - On May 1.
50 Per Cent. - - On June 1.

When preferred, the deposit upon application may be made in currency or any United States bonds.

Interest at 5 per cent. (gold) per annum will be added from Feb. 1 to the date of the several payments.

Payment in Five-twenties will be made by exchanging Bond for Bond, interest being adjusted to Feb. 1. The preliminary deposit of 5 per cent. in such cases will be returned upon receipt of the Five-twenties, the class of which must be specified in the application.

The Books will be opened simultaneously in Europe and America on the *4th inst., and remain open until the evening of the 7th inst.*, and the allotments will be made as soon as possible thereafter.

Provisional receipts (scrip) will be given for the deposits. The Bonds will be furnished at as early a date as practicable against corresponding amounts of Five-twenty Bonds or payment in full.

Should the allotment of Bonds not equal the subscription, the preliminary deposit in each case will be returned forthwith to the extent of the excess.

When desired we will furnish the coin (without commission) and make settlement in currency, and will also receive at current market price, any Bonds of United States other than Five-twenties.

JAY COOKE & CO.
MORTON, BLISS & CO.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

Applications will also be received by Messrs. FISK & HATCH, VERMILYE & CO., HENRY CLEWS & CO., CLARK, DODGE & CO., FIRST NATIONAL and FOURTH NATIONAL BANKS, from whom the forms may be procured.

INVESTMENT BONDS.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., Feb. 3.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company now has in full operation, with regular daily trains, 321 miles of road. A distance of nearly 200 miles more is constructed. The Minnesota section, immediately on its completion, entered upon a satisfactory business, including local traffic and the large carrying trade of the North-western British Settlements and the Hudson's Bay Company. The recently-completed section of sixty-five miles, on the Pacific Coast, at once commands a profitable business between Puget Sound and the Columbia River, heretofore done by coastwise steamers. On the opening of Spring, with more than 500 miles of Road in regular operation, the Company will control the extensive and productive trade of the Upper Missouri, much of Montana and the North-west. The earnings of the Road for 1873 will be large.

Arrangements for pushing construction vigorously the coming year are progressing satisfactorily.

Of the nearly Ten Million acres of land accruing to the Company in connection with the portion of Road now virtually constructed, some Two Million acres of excellent average quality are in market, and their sale and settlement progressing. The average price thus far realized is **$5 66** per acre—which is at the rate of more than **$100,000** per mile of Road for the whole grant.

The Company has already begun the process of redeeming and canceling its First Mortgage Gold Bonds, as they are now being received at **1.10** in payment and exchange for the Company's lands.

With these accomplished results and most favorable prospects, the Company is now selling its First Mortgage 7.30 Bonds for the purpose of completing its line of road. We recommend them as a well secured and unusually profitable investment. They have the following elements of strength and safety: They are the obligation of a strong corporation; they are a First Mortgage on the Road, its right of way, telegraph line, Equipments and Franchises, and a first lien on its Net Earnings. In addition to this usually sufficient security, there is pledged for the payment of principal and interest a Land Grant of **12,800** acres per mile of road through the States, and **25,600** through the Territories. The rate of interest (seven and three-tenths per cent. gold) is equal now to about 8¼ currency. *Gold Checks for the semi-annual interest on the Registered Bonds are mailed to the Post-office address of the owner.*

All marketable securities are received in exchange on most favorable terms. For sale by Banks and Bankers generally.

JAY COOKE & CO.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 1, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	3	Resin, bbls.	177
Bees-wax, pkgs.	11	Oil, bbls.	50
Copper, bbls.	14	Beef, pkgs.	206
Cotton, bales	3,432	Pork, pkgs.	1,325
Flour, bbls.	7,070	Cut-meats, pkgs.	6,630
Meal, bbls.	200	Lard, tcs.	3,775
Meal, bags	100	Oil-cake, pkgs.	682
Wheat, bushels	2,960	Dressed Hogs, No.	1,887
Corn, bushels	4,100	Butter, pkgs.	1,474
Oats, bushels	11,720	Cheese, pkgs.	46
Seed, bags	686	Tallow, pkgs.	374
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	659	Stearine, pkgs.	50
Eggs, bbls.	364	Grease, pkgs.	221
Beans, bbls.	115	Starch, pkgs.	1,450
Flax-seed, bags	26	Tobacco, hhds.	55
Hops, bales	9	Tobacco, pkgs.	44
Hides, No.	148	Wool, bales	316
Hides, bdls.	12	Whisky, bbls.	517
Leather, sides	3,678		

COFFEE—Quiet, but nominally unchanged as to price; 4,000 bags Rio, by the Blanchard, at Baltimore, sold on private terms. Stock of Coffee includes 34,160 bags Rio and Santos, 2,115 bags and 39,794 mats Java, 11,472 bags Ceylon, 4,834 bags Singapore, 1,130 bags Jamaica, 456 bags Laguayra, and 421 bags Maracaibo.

COTTON—Has been very dull and rather weaker in prices for early delivery; sales, 794 bales, including 357 bales to spinners, 190 bales to shippers, and 187 bales to speculators. For forward delivery, transactions were restricted, and prices quoted off ⅛c. ₩ lb. on contracts for the earlier months. Sales have been made of 10,950 bales, (of which 3,150 bales last evening, and 7,800 bales to-day,) basis Low Middling, with February contracts closing at 20¼c.; March, 20 11-16c.@20¾c.; April, 21c.; May, 21⅛c.; June, 21⅝c.; July, 22c. The receipts at this port to-day were 3,432 bales, including 1,270 bales from Norfolk, 1,590 bales from Galveston, 572 bales per rail....Exports hence this week, 10,005 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	18¼	18⅜	18⅜	19
Good Ordinary	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	20⅛
Strict Good Or.	19 13-16	20 1-16	20 5-16	20 9-16
Low Middling	20¼	20¾	20¾	21
Middling	21¼	21⅜	21⅜	22⅛
Good Middling	23¼	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been very quiet since our last, but as a rule essentially unchanged as to values, though in the instance of choice Superfine a further advance has been noted, on a scant offering. Sales have been reported of 7,100 bbls., all told, including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $6 40@$7 25, chiefly at $6 75@$7 25 for fair to very choice; inferior to very good Extra State, $7 35@$7 85, chiefly at $7 60@$7 85; good to very fancy do., $7 90@$8 65; poor to very good shipping Extra Western, $7 30@$7 80, chiefly at $7 50@$7 75; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $7 50@$7 90; fancy shipping Extra Western at $8@$8 50 ₩ bbl., and trade and family Extras at proportionate rates....Southern Flour steady, though inactive; 320 bbls. sold....Of Rye Flour 150 bbls., and of Corn-meal 300 bbls., were placed, at former rates; market unaltered.

GRAIN—Wheat has been lightly dealt in, but has been quoted firm on meagre offerings of prime stock. Sales, 25,000 bushels, at $1 72 for very good No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat; $1 65 for fair No. 2 Chicago do., do.; $1 64 for prime do., in store; $1 55 for inferior No. 3 Spring: Winter held above the views of buyers, and without movement of importance.... Corn has been in fair though less active request, at firm rates, with much lighter offerings of prime samples noted. The main call has been for old Mixed Western, in store; and new do., afloat. Sales have been reported of 76,000 bushels, at 64¼c.@64¾c. for prime to choice old Mixed Western, in store, chiefly at 64¾c. for prime; 66¾c.@67c. for do., afloat, in lots; 65½c.@66½c. for new Mixed Western; 66c.@67c. for new Yellow do.; 65½c. for fair ordinary Yellow Southern; and 75c. for choice White Southern.... Rye, Barley, and Barley-malt quiet, at about former figures....Oats have been moderately sought after, and quoted rather stronger, for really desirable samples, which have been comparatively scarce. Sales, 45,000 bushels at 53½c.@55c., chiefly at 54c. for new mixed Western; 54c. for small lots of old do., in store; 56c.@57½c. for White Western; 60c. for extra choice White, in store, (one car load;) 54c. for mixed State; 55c. for fair ordinary White do.; and 51½c.@53½c. for new Black....The export clearances during the week for European ports include 5,043 bbls. Flour, 117,721 bushels Wheat, and 311,606 bushels Corn.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Very quiet at 15c. and 16c. Stocks here, 3,900 bales Bags, and 17,000 bales Bagging, and 2,220 bales Bags, and 9,300 bales Bagging at Boston.

HEMP—Has been inactive at about former rates; 1,000 bales Jute Butts sold at 2 1-16c., currency. Messrs. H. H. Crocker & Co. report the stock here as including 50,000 bags Manila, 32,000 bales Jute, and 70,000 bales Jute Butts and rejections; and at Boston, 10,900 bales Manila, 7,470 bales Jute, and 27,500 bales Jute Butts and rejections.

HIDES—Show more activity, and, for desirable stock, rather more steadiness as to prices. The week's receipts have been 21,398 Hides and 309 bales do.; sales, 48,198 Hides and 128 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. Hull & Co., 3,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22½ lbs., at 28c.; 20,700 Dry Montevideo, to arrive, 20½@22 lbs., at 27½c.@27¾c.; 1,300 Dry California, 22@23 lbs., at 25¾c., gold, selected; 1,400 Dry Central American, 19@22 lbs.; 900 Dry Mexican, 17@22 lbs.; 320 Dry Sisal, 20 lbs.; 600 Dry Para, 17 lbs.; 3,300 Dry Tampico, part to arrive, 23 lbs.; 8,000 Dry Texas and Mexican, part to arrive, 22@24 lbs.; 3,000 Dry Texas and Mexican Kips, part to arrive, 9@11 lbs.; 1,650 Wet-salted Texas, 50@62 lbs.; 700 Wet-salted Texas Kips, 22 lbs.; 200 Wet-salted Matamoras, 62 lbs., on private terms; 2,500 Wet-salted City Slaughter, 70@75 lbs., at 12c., currency; 128 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 22 lbs., on private terms. The stock on hand is 49,650 Hides and 825 bales, (same time last year, 34,550 Hides and 75 bales,) as follows: 26,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, &c.; 1,250 Dry Montevideo, &c.; 1,650 Dry Central American, 4,100 Dry Bogota, 3,000 Dry and Salted Mexican, 7,000 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern, 110 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 715 bales Calcutta Cow.

MOLASSES—Sales, 320 bbls. New-Orleans, in lots, at 72c.@78c. ₩ gallon. Market unchanged. Stock, 3,965 hhds. foreign and domestic, against 4,529 hhds. do. and do., Feb. 1, 1872.

Stock of Molasses in New-York Feb. 1:

	1872.	1873.
Clayed Cuba, hhds.	245	65
Cuba Muscovado, hhds.	334	400
English Island, hhds.	499	737
Porto Rico, hhds.	3,286	1,721
New-Orleans, equal to hhds.	165	1,042
Grand total, hhds.	4,529	3,965

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been dull and heavy, with Strained offered at $3 70 ₩ 280 lbs. No important transactions....Tar unchanged....Spirits Turpentine lower, on sales of 240 bbls. at 66c., closing at 66c. bid, and 66½c. asked.

PETROLEUM—Crude quiet at 9c., in bulk....Refined held more firmly at 20½c., but inactive....Refined, in cases, quiet and quoted at 27½c....Refined at Philadelphia dull; held at 20c....Naphtha inactive and irregular; 1,200 bbls. City sold on private terms.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been dull and rather heavy; quoted at $14 25 in job lots, and $14 05@$14 10 for February and March options, on a very tame inquiry. Prime Mess has been in rather more demand at steady rates; 325 bbls. Western were placed at $14. Stock of Pork in packing yards of New-York and Brooklyn, to-day, 42,248 bbls., including 16,250 bbls. new, and 29,908 bbls. old. Receipts of Pork here in January, 25,901 bbls....Dressed Hogs have been in fair demand, with Western quoted at 5¾c.@6⅛c., and City at 6¼c.@7¼c. ₩ lb....Cut-meats in moderate demand and somewhat firmer; sales, 13 hhds. Smoked Sides at 8¼c.; 25 boxes Dry-salted Shoulders at 5⅜c.; 18,500 lbs. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 8c.@8¼c.; 10 boxes Bellies, 12 lbs., at 8½c.; 50 boxes Long-cut Hams, 17 lbs., at 11c., and 2,000 Pickled Hams, in bulk, 10¼c.@11c. ₩ lb....Bacon quoted weak on a restricted call for supplies; sales, 250 boxes Short Rib, to arrive, on private terms; 381 boxes Short Clear at 7⅛c.@7⅜c. to arrive, March, on private terms; 50 boxes Long Clear at 7¼c., and 500 boxes Long and Short Clear, April, reported at 7¼c....Lard has been less active and quoted rather easier toward the close, with sales reported of 500 tcs. Western Steam at 8¼d.@8 5-16c.; 50 tcs. very choice do. Kettle at 8½c.; 60 tcs. fair do. do. at 8¼c.; 280 tcs. City Steam at 8¼c.; 50 tcs. do. Kettle at 8¾c.; 450 tcs. Western Steam, March options, at 8½c., closing heavy with 8 7-16c. asked; 1,250 tcs. do., April, at 8⅝c., and 1,750 tcs. do., May, at 8¾c....Beef products very dull within the previous range; 25 bbls. sold....Stock of Beef, 48,074 tcs. and bbls., including 25,319 tcs. and bbls., new, and 17,755 tcs. and bbls., old. ....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs essentially unaltered. ....The exports hence, during the week, to European ports, include 2,453 bbls. Pork, 29,003 boxes Bacon, 3,259 tcs. and bbls. Beef, 23,434 pkgs. Lard, 165 pkgs. Butter, and 9,782 boxes Cheese.

RICE—Has been moderately sought after at steady rates. Stock, 400 casks Carolina, and 17,650 bags East India. Carolina quoted at $8@$9, the latter rate for choice; Patna, $7 25@$8; Rangoon, $6 75@$7 ₩ 100 lbs.

SALTPETRE—Dull at 6¾c.@7c., gold; stock, 5,000 bags here, and 3,000 bags at Boston.

SEEDS—Calcutta has been in fair request, and sales have been reported of 500 bags and 2,500 pockets, to arrive, at $2 67½, and 2,000 bags, to arrive by the Likh, at $2 65, gold, 60 days' credit. Clover firm, but quiet at 9½c.@10c. for fair to choice. Flax and Timothy dull....Stock of Calcutta, according to Messrs. H. H. Crocker & Co., 50,500 bags here, and 13,000 bags at Boston; of Bombay, 21,500 bags at Boston.

SKINS—There has been a moderate inquiry for Deer at firm prices; sales, 25,000 lbs. Porto Cabello, 1,500 lbs. Texas, and 500 lbs. Payta. Receipts, 118 bales from Laguayra and Porto Cabello, 8 do. from Central America, 43 do. from Progreso and Vera Cruz, and 9 do. Texas, &c. A livelier movement has been noted in Goat at full rates for desirable lots. Sales reported of 300 bales Curacoa, 100 do. Dry Mexican, 145 do. Dry Cape, 75 do. Payta and Peruvian, and, previous to arrival, 561 do. Mocha. Receipts, 14 bales from Laguayra, 122 do. from Central America, 855 do. from Vera Cruz, &c., and 14 do. from Savanilla, &c.

SUGARS—Rather more animation has been noted in Raw, chiefly on refining account, on the basis of yesterday's modified figures for fair to good refining, and No. 12 Box, and within the range of 9¼c.@9⅝c. for Centrifugal. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 771 hhds. strictly fair refining Cuba and Centrifugal—the former at 9c. and the latter at 9½c.@9⅝c.; 1,152 boxes Centrifugal, part at 9⅝c.; 37 hhds. Demerara at 10¼c.; 10 hhds. Texas at 8c.; 2,000 bags Pernambuco, and 311 hhds. Melado, on private terms. Refined in quite moderate request at unchanged prices. Stock of Raw, 17,609 hhds., 45,125 boxes, 106,354 bags, (of which were 95,563 bags Manila, and equal to 10,791 bags Brazil,) and 77 hhds. Melado.

Stock of Sugar in New-York Feb. 1.

	1872.	1873.
Cuba, hhds.	11,304	12,891
Porto Rico, hhds.	672	840
Martinique, hhds.	1,736	410
English Islands, hhds.	2,232	3,374
New-Orleans, hhds.	....	94
Grand total, hhds.	15,944	17,609
Total boxes	17,777	45,125
Total bags	182,392	106,354
Melado, hhds.	1,228	77

TALLOW—Has been quite firm, and prime has been offered sparingly, checking business, though the demand has been fair; 42,000 lbs. fair ordinary to strictly prime sold at 8⅝c.@9c. ₩ lb. Of grease 60 pkgs. sold at 6¾c......Exports of Tallow this week, 2,327 pkgs.

TOBACCO—Firm, but not active; stock, 6,597 hhds. Domestic, and 36,556 bales Spanish.

WHISKY—Advanced to 94c. ₩ gallon, on sales of 400 bbls. in lots.

WOOL—There has been no noticeable improvement as to the volume of trade since our last. The demand from all sources has been on a limited scale. Manufacturers have been unwilling to purchase more than enough stock to provide for urgent wants, and dealers have been reserved in their bids. Though holders have been generally claiming previous prices, the advantage on actual business has been in favor of buyers, especially of other than really desirable supplies, which latter were not offered with much freedom. Domestic Fleece has been quite moderately sought after, with the main dealings in grades available at from 60c.@65c. Domestic Pulled has been comparatively tame and irregular. Texas product quiet and weak. California dull. Of foreign, the varieties in most favor have been Montevideo and Cape, in which, however, a restricted movement has been reported, the latter chiefly within the range of 39c.@41c. ₩ lb....From Boston, the report is of unusual dullness, and a rather weaker market, though without any prevailing disposition to concede much from last week's rates, except where holders are in pressing need of money. Sales for the week foot up 461,800 lbs. domestic, and 2[illegible],000 lbs. foreign....The Philadelphia report is of a dull market, with a downward tendency in prices, sales of full lots being difficult to make unless at concessions of 1c.@2c. ₩ lb.

FREIGHTS—Berth Freights have been generally dull, room having been scarce, and ship-owners claiming rather firmer rates. The chartering movement was on a moderate scale, checked by the scant supply of suitable tonnage available and the higher figures claimed, especially for Petroleum vessels, which were in more urgent request....For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been, by sail, 200 tcs. Lard and 500 boxes Bacon at 25s.@27s. 6d., and, by steam, 4,300 bales Cotton at ⅝d.@7-16d. ₩ lb.; 500 boxes Bacon, chiefly at 45s.; 500 boxes Cheese at 50s.; 100 tcs. Beef and 300 bbls. Apples on private terms....For London, the British steam-ship Enmore, 1,122 tons net, on private terms, and placed on the berth for general cargo, in Messrs. E. E. Morgan's Sons line....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 470 tons, hence, with about 3,300 quarters Grain, (a recharter,) at 7s. ₩ quarter; a Norwegian bark, 638 tons, with 4,200 quarters do., from Philadelphia, on private terms; another, 300 tons, (to arrive,) with about 2,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, reported at 6s. 6d., or, if direct, 6s. 3d., privileges extending to the Continent; a British bark, 352 tons, hence, with 2,500 bbls. do., early shipment, at 8s.; another, 302 tons, with about 2,300 bbls. Naphtha, (a recharter,) at 8s. 6d.; a German bark, 639 tons, with about 3,700 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, (a recharter,) at full market rates; a Norwegian bark, 198 tons, hence, with about 1,300 bbls. Naphtha, (a recharter,) at 8s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; also, three or four transfers of old charters....For Bremen, by steam, 3,000 bushels Corn, 500 bags Clover-seed, 1,600 boxes Bacon, 150 bbls. Apples, 719 pkgs. Tobacco, and 330 pkgs. Merchandise, at steady rates....For the Continent, a British bark, 619 tons, (to arrive,) hence with about 4,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 6s. 3d. and 6s. 6d.; a German bark, about 1,000 tons, (also to arrive,) with about 6,000 bbls. do., and another, 531 tons, (also to arrive,) with about 3,206 bbls. do., reported at 5s. 6d.; another, about 650 tons, (also to arrive,) with about 4,500 bbls. do., at 6s. ₩ bbl....For Hamburg, a German ship, 556 tons, hence with about 3,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, (a recharter,) at 6s. 3d. ₩ bbl....For Porto Rico and back to Philadelphia, a schooner, 1,800 bbls. capacity, at $2,100....For Caibarien, a schooner, from Philadelphia, at $7....For Santa Cruz, a British schooner, 158 tons hence, on the basis of 65c. ₩ bbl.... For Trinidad, Cuba, a brig, from Philadelphia, at 54c. ....For Matanzas and back to Philadelphia, a bark, at 52c. and $5.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—Flour scarce and firm and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; sales of No. 1 Spring at $1 32; No. 2 do., $1 24¾@$1 24⅞ cash; $1 27⅛, seller March; No. 3 do., $1 12; Rejected, 98c.@$1. Corn quiet and weak at 30¼c. cash; 31c.@31¼c., seller March; Rejected firm at 27½c.@28c. Oats steady at 25¼c.@25⅜c. for No. 2; Rejected, 22¾c. Rye dull and a shade lower at 68c. for No. 2. Barley dull and unchanged at 70c.@75c. for No. 2 Fall; 61c. for No. 3. Provisions steady; Pork sold at $12 cash, $12 30@$12 35, seller March. Lard steady at $7 30 cash. Bulk Meats steady; sales of Shoulders at 4¼c., packed; Country do., 3⅝c., loose; Short Rib Middles, 6¼c., packed, 6c. loose. Green Meats firm; sales of Shoulders at 3¾c.; Short Rib Middles, 5⅛c.; Hams, 7¾c.@8⅛c. for 17 to 15 lb. averages. Dressed Hogs in fair demand and lower at $4 60 for heavy and $5 for light. Whisky nominal at 87½c. for Old; 88c. asked. Total number of Hogs packed here to date, 1,068,000, against 1,018,000 the same time last year. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 36,000 bushels Wheat, 68,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 11,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats, 8,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 1.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and drooping; No. 2 Spring, $1 33; No. 4 Fall, $1 92. Corn dull and drooping; No. 2 Mixed, 31c.@32¼c., on the east-side track, 35c.@36c., in the elevator. Oats steady; No. 2 at 29c., at East St. Louis on track; 31½c.@32c., in the elevator. Barley—No sales. Rye wanted: No. 2 at 78c. Whisky lower; 89c.@89½c. Mess Pork firm; Standard held at $13, on the spot; sales at $13 25 for March. Dry-salted Meats in demand, almost wholly for future delivery; Clear Sides sold at 6¾c. for April; Shoulders and Clear Rib Sides nominally 4¼c.@6⅜c. on the spot. Bacon firm; Clear Rib Sides, 7¾c. for May; Clear Sides, 7⅝c., buyer March. Lard firm at 7⅝c.@7¾c. on the spot; 7⅝c., buyer to 10th of April. Live Hogs steady; $3 80@$4 30. Hogs packed to date, 514,000. Cattle in good shipping demand, but only poor qualities offering; common to choice Cows and Heifers, $1 75@$4; do., Texan, $2@$4 37½; fair to choice Native Steers, $4 50@$6 ₩ cwt. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,500 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 1.—Imports for week ending to-day: Flour, 21,400 bbls.; Wheat, 40,100 bushels; Corn, 224,366 bushels; Oats, 263,410 bushels; Barley, 15,772 bushels; and Rye, 400 bushels. Exports for week ending to-day: Wheat, 29,765 bushels; Corn, 230,582 bushels; Oats, 203,700 bushels; Barley, 11,923 bushels; and Rye, 300 bushels. Flour firm at $7 25@$8 for Western Spring; $8 50@$9 25 for Amber; $9 50@$10 for White. Wheat dull; no sales made public; Milwaukee No. 2 Spring held at $1 57; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 50; Duluth No. 1 Spring, $1 64; White Canada, $1 80@$1 95; White Michigan, $1 90@$2 05. Corn steady; sales of 2,000 bushels, in store, at 53c.; 2,500 bushels No. 2, on track, at 52c. Oats quiet at 40c. for No. 2 Western; 42c. for No. 2 Toledo. Barley strong at 95c.@$1 for Canada; 95c. for No. 2 Western; 78c.@80c. for two-rowed State; 90c. for four-rowed State. Rye nominal at 85c. Barley-malt quiet at $1@$1 10 for Western; $1 10@$1 15 for prime Winter Western; $1 20@$1 25 for prime Canada.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,100; official receipts yesterday, 3,733; market ruled quiet; shippers holding off; cars still scarce, and there are a good many Cattle bought by shippers within the past few days still awaiting transportation; prices of shipping Steers nominally unchanged; common stock dull and weak; shipments yesterday, 1,357. Hogs—Receipts, about 23,000. Many of the trains were so late that it was impossible to obtain the official count to-night; market fairly active and prices firm and steady at $3 90@$4 10 for medium to good packing grades; $4 15@$4 25 for good to choice shipping grades, which were less active on account of a scarcity of cars; shipments, 3,961 head. Sheep—Receipts, about 1,000 head; heavy runs for the past few days depressed prices ¼c.; market dull at $4 50@$5 25 for fair to choice; shipments, 1,585 head.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 1.—Flour in fair demand and firm; Extra Family, $7 50; A No. 1, $8 25; Fancy, $9 25. Wheat firm at $1 70@$1 75. Corn firm; receipts light and small sales at 42c. Oats firm and scarce, 30c.@31c. Rye steady at 80c. Provisions steady and firm. Mess Pork, $13. Bacon—Shoulders, 5⅛c.@5¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7⅛c.; Clear Sides, 8⅛c.; Sugar-cured Hams, 12¼c.@13c.; Plain do., 12c.@12¼c., packed. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 4⅛c.@4¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6⅛c.@6⅜c.; Clear Sides, 6⅞c.@7c., loose. ¼c. higher for packed. Lard—Steam, 8c.@8⅛c.; Kegs, 9c.@9⅛c.; order lots ⅛c. higher. Whisky steady at 88c.@89c. Sales of Leaf Tobacco for January, 3,200 hhds.; total sales since Nov. 1, 5,000 hhds.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 1.—Flour in fair demand and firm, at $8 25@$8 50. Wheat in fair demand and firm, at $1 73@$1 78. Corn in fair demand and firm, at 40c.@41c. Other Grains steady. Butter steady. Mess Pork nominally unchanged. Lard—Steam-rendered—a shade lower; sales at 7⅝c.; Kettle, 8c. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 4⅛c.; Sides wanted; Clear Rib Sides, 6⅛c.; Clear Sides, 6⅜c., all fully cured. Bacon nominally unchanged and firm. Green Meats steady; Shoulders, 4c.@4¼c., as to weight; Clear Rib, 6c.; Hams unchanged. Live Hogs steady, extreme range, $4 25 to $4 75. Receipts, 3,800. Whisky steady at 88c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 1.—Flour steady; sales of 1,200 bbls. at $8 75 for No. 1 Spring; $9 75 for Amber Winter; $10 for White Winter; $11 for Double Extra. Wheat scarce and firm; sales of 2 cars of White State at $2 05. Corn dull; sales of 2 cars at 60c. Oats scarce; sales of 2,100 bushels State on private terms. Barley firm; sales of 1,700 bushels Prime Canada at $1 08½. Corn-meal sold at $1 30 for bolted; $1 25 for unbolted, ₩ cwt. Mill-feed steady at $21 for Shorts; $22 for Shipstuffs; $23 for Middlings, ₩ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia, 76c.; to Boston, 72c.; to New-York, 62c.; to Albany, 54c.

TOLEDO, Feb. 1.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; Amber Michigan, on the spot and February, $1 78; March, $1 83; April, $1 87; No. 1 Red, $1 82; No. 2 do., $1 75; Rejected, $1 45. Corn dull and unchanged; Low Mixed, 38¼c. Oats dull and unchanged; No. 2 at 34¼c. Clover-seed, $5 50. Dressed Hogs, $5. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 1.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 at $1 32; No. 2 at $1 25½. Oats in fair demand and higher; No. 2 at 26½c. Corn in good demand; No. 2 Mixed, 36c. Rye dull and a shade lower; No. 1 at 68c. Barley dull and lower; No. 2 Fall, 85c. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 1.—Flour nominal; country brands higher. Wheat dull and inactive; No. 1 Red Winter held at $1 75; No. 2 Red, $1 70. Corn steady at 46c. Oats in fair demand and firm at 38c. Petroleum dull and lower; Standard White, in car lots, 17½c.; in trade lots, 18c.@18¼c.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 1.—Flour unchanged and quiet. Corn lower; sales at 62½c.@65c. Oats—Mixed, 50c. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 5¼c.; Sides, 7c.@7¼c. Lard unchanged and quiet.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 1.—Spirits of Turpentine dull at 61c. Resin quiet at $4 for extra No. 1. Crude Turpentine steady at $3 25 for hard; $5 35 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar quiet at $2 80.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 1.—Cotton in moderate demand; prices easier; Good Ordinary, 18⅜c.@18½c.; Low Middling, 19¾c.@19⅞c.; Middling, 19⅞c.@20c.; net receipts, 6,832 bales; gross, 8,443 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,625 bales; to the Continent, 1,482 bales; coastwise, 1,136 bales; sales, 700 bales; last evening, 4,300 bales; stock, 211,694 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 1.—Cotton quiet; Ordinary, 17⅞c.@18c.; Good Ordinary, 18⅞c.@19c.; Low Middlings, 19⅛c.@19¼c.; Middlings, 19¾c.; net receipts, 1,699 bales; exports coastwise, 1,550; sales, 400 bales; stock, 41,482 bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 1.—Cotton quiet; Middlings, 19¾c.; net receipts, 2,838 bales; exports to Great Britain, 7,649 bales; coastwise, 352 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 67,792 bales.

MOBILE, Feb. 1.—Cotton dull; Low Middling, 19c.@19¼c.; Middling, 19¾c.@20c.; net receipts, 1,219 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,145 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 51,738 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 1.—Cotton quiet and firm; Ordinary, 16¼c.; Good Ordinary, 17¼c.@17½c.; net receipts, 2,202 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 70,529 bales.

General Turf Notes.

At a recent meeting of the Prospect Park Fair Ground Association Mr. Wm. M. Parks proposed that the association offer a stallion stake to be run in 1874. The owner of each stallion to nominate as many colts of his stallion's get as he chooses, but the amount of subscription was left open to discussion. The proposition was received with great favor by the directors of the association, and the stake will be opened in a short time to the breeders. The stake will be for three-year olds. This is a good idea, and one that will doubtless receive the attention of all interested parties.

Mr. Joseph C. Simpson, the well-known author of *Horse Portraiture*, is located at Atwood Place, near Chicago, and has constructed a barn for his horses on a novel plan. It has twenty-two sides, and each side is fitted with a stall, thus affording room for twenty-two horses.

By the consent of all the subscribers to the Nursery, Belmont, Jerome, and Ladies' Stakes, which closed last July, Mr. R. W. Cameron has been allowed to enter colts in them; also, the Saratoga, Alabama, Travers, Kentucky, and Kenner Stakes of the Saratoga Association. Mr. Cameron mailed his entries too late, and thus the above action became necessary.

The stakes for the Spring meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club closed yesterday. The amount of added money to each stake is liberal.

The well-known racer Village Blacksmith is offered for sale. He won twelve races last year, and netted a handsome amount for his owner. He is too good a horse to be sold.

The first meeting of the Saratoga Association will begin this year on July 26, and continue five days, instead of six, as formerly. The second meeting follows on Aug. 5, and continues six days. This will conflict with one of the meetings at Long Branch, which should have been avoided, as it will injure both meetings.

The splendid filly Experience Oaks, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Sallie, by Lexington, has made her last appearance on the turf. She has been sold to Col. King, of Minneapolis, and will be bred to Fleetwing. Experience Oaks ran the fastest mile and an eighth last season at Saratoga.

The French St. Leger for 1874 has closed with sixty entries. Napoleon is dead, but the turf, of which he was a munificent patron, still lives.

The Bay View Course at San Francisco, Cal., has succumbed to the march of improvement. It has been converted into building lots, which are held at large prices.

American Architects and the Vienna Exposition.

For some time past many of the most prominent architects of our City have been in consultation with Gen. Van Buren, concerning the proper representation of American architecture at the Vienna Exposition. The American Institute of Architects, No. 113 Broadway, being in present and constant communication with architects all over the country, it has been finally determined to place the matter of arranging for a collection of plans, models, &c., in the hands of the Board of Trustees of that Institute. In consequence of this arrangement a circular has been issued to the effect that on the 1st of March, a United States vessel will leave New-York, and carry, free of charge, whatever the institute considers proper to enter for the exhibition, and that in cities where chapters of the institute are organized, members are requested to submit such drawings, perspectives, sections, plans, models, photographs, water-colorings, &c., as they may desire to enter for the exhibition, to the respective chapters; the chapters to make a selection and forward the chosen drawings, &c., to the secretary of the institute without delay. In cities where in no chapters are organized, members are requested to forward direct to the Secretary of the institute.

Letter from Senator Conkling.

The Little Valley (Cattaraugus County) *Republican* publishes the following letter from Senator Conkling:

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, Jan. 17, 1873.

MY DEAR SIR: I beg you to accept my sincere thanks for your generous words at the caucus the other evening. The cordiality of yourself and other gentlemen added greatly to the honor and satisfaction of the result, and I wish, through you, to express to your colleagues from Chatauqua and Cattaraugus, my most grateful acknowledgements for their friendship and support. Trusting that every good thing will abide with them and with you,

Sincerely yours, ROSCOE CONKLING.

To Hon. C. P. Vedder, Albany, N. Y.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CONVICT LABOR —AGENT AND WARDEN'S OFFICE, Sing Sing, Jan. 9, 1873.—Pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Inspectors, sealed proposals will be received at the office Sing Sing Prison up to the 15th day of February, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, for the labor and services of from thirty to fifty female convicts (provided that number be at the disposal of the Agent and Warden, from time to time for that purpose) to be employed in the Laundry business, for the term of five years, to commence on the 1st day of June, 1873. Also for the labor and services of from thirty to fifty female convicts confined in this prison, to be employed in the manufacture of Summer Clothing, to commence on the 1st day of June, 1873, for the term of five years. Also for the labor and service of 100 male convicts confined in this prison, to be employed in the manufacture of Doors, Sash, and Blinds, for the term of five years, to commence on the 1st day of April, 1873. With such labor and services will be furnished shops and premises in the Female and Male Prison Yard. No hydraulic, no steam-power nor machinery will be furnished with such labor and services, but all stoves and pipes necessary for warming the shops will be furnished. The use of the Croton water will be allowed at a reasonable rate.

Proposals for such labor and services to be employed in the Laundry business must be addressed to the undersigned, marked "Proposals for the labor of female convicts in the laundry business."

Those for the labor of female convicts in the manufacture of Summer clothing, must be addressed in like manner, and marked "Proposals for the labor of female convicts to be employed in the manufacture of Summer clothing."

Those for the labor of male convicts, to be employed in the manufacture of doors, blinds, and sashes, must be addressed in like manner, and marked "Proposals for labor of male convicts to be employed in the manufacture of doors, blinds, and sashes."

Blanks for such proposals will be furnished by the clerk of this prison to any person applying therefor; they must be accompanied by the written consent of the persons to become sureties in the said contract, and they must have annexed a justification of the sureties in a sum not less than five thousand dollars, as provided by section 12, chapter 399, of the laws of 1860. No proposals will be entertained which offers more than one price per day, and the right is reserved to the Inspectors, with the assent of the undersigned, to reject all or any of the proposals made, if they shall deem it for the interest of the State so to do.

GAYLORD B. HUBBELL, Agent and Warden, Sing Sing Prison.

SEALED PROPOSALS Will be received by the Committee on Normal College, &c., at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Public Instruction, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until FRIDAY, the 14th day of February, 1873, and until 3 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the desks, seats, and other furniture required for the College building, situated on 4th-av., between 68th and 69th sts.

Specifications and plans of the building may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The committee reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.

WILLIAM WOOD, WILLIAM H. DURYEA, BERNARD SMYTH, MAGNUS GROSS, NATHANIEL JARVIS, JR., Committee on Normal College, &c.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1873.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY. SUPPLY DEPARTMENT, PURCHASING AGENT'S OFFICE, NO. 309 WEST 23D-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1873.

WRITTEN PROPOSALS Will be received as above until MONDAY, Feb. 10, at 12 M., for the supply of 15,000 tons, more or less, best Lackawanna coal, as required for use of road, for current year, mostly grate and egg, delivered F. O. B., on cars at Carbondale, Honesdale or Hawley, in about equal proportions monthly. Also, for supply of 2,000 tons, more or less, best Lehigh lump for foundry use, to be delivered at Long Dock, Jersey City, Scranton or Carbondale, Penn., and Waverley, N. Y., in about equal quantities monthly as required.

L. L. LOCKWOOD, Purchasing Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY. SUPPLY DEPARTMENT, PURCHASING AGENT'S OFFICE, NO. 309 WEST 23D-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1873.

WRITTEN PROPOSALS Will be received at this office until Feb. 10, prox., for the supply of fifteen tons of best Cop Waste, Machined Cop, and Standard Machinery Waste, per month, more or less, for current year, to be delivered at Jersey City Shops, or shipped at foot of Duane-st., New-York, as required for use. Samples must accompany bids in all cases.

L. L. LOCKWOOD, Purchasing Agent.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW, DESKS, Office and Library Furniture. NO. 103 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK. Fine Cylinder Desks.

[ESTABLISHED 1807.] B. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO., 155 Chatham-Street.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS, PARLOR SUITES, CHAMBER SUITES, DINING-ROOM SUITES, MIRRORS, DESKS, and a general and varied assortment of every description of FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, MATTRESSES & BEDDING, at VERY LOW PRICES for cash. Payments by Installments, if Desired.

A. L. BATTERSON'S FURNITURE Storage Establishment, Nos. 681 and 690 6th-av., near 40th-st.; best in the City. Pianos, furniture, baggage, and all kinds of goods taken on storage at moderate rates; best references. Furniture removed by experienced men, and large wagons for removal of furniture, pianos, &c., in City or country. N. B.—Furniture, pianos, &c., boxed for shipping.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO., STEAM MARBLE-works, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head stones, of superior workmanship, at very low prices.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 50,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT pain; fifteen years; benumbing application; beautiful teeth, $1; set, $10; plumpers for hollow cheeks. J. JAY VILLERS, No. 155 Grand-st., near Broadway.

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SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton st. Account-books made to any pattern.

HENRY L. SLOTE. JONATHAN JANES.

DRY GOODS.

AT KINZEY'S,

GREAT CLEARING SALE

SELLING OFF TO

REMOVE TO

BROADWAY, CORNER 9TH-ST.

ENTIRE STOCK CLOSING OUT.

NO. 12 GROS GRAIN RIBBONS, 20c. YARD.
FANCY RIBBONS, 3c., 6c., 10c., 12c. UP.
SILK VELVETS, 25c. ENTIRE PIECE, UP.
VELVETS AND VELVETEENS, 25c. YARD, UP.
FANCY SILK TIES, 10c., 15c.
WIDE WINDSOR TIES, 25c.
TWILLED SILK TIES, 37c.
WIDE IMPORTED TIES, 38c. UP.
GUIPURE LACES, 5c., 10c., 15c. YARD, UP.
VALENCIENNES LACES, 2c., 3c., 4c. YARD, UP.
FRENCH LACES, 5c., 6c., 10c. YARD, UP.
LACE TIDIES, 15c., 20c., 25c. UP.
HANDKERCHIEFS, GENTS, 12½c. UP.
HANDKERCHIEFS, LADIES, 6c. UP.
HANDKERCHIEFS, MISSES, 6c. UP.
HANDKERCHIEFS, BOYS, 6c. UP.
MUSLIN PUFFINGS, 3c., 6c. YARD, UP.
RUFFLINGS, 3c., 5c., 8c. YARD.
LINEN AND LACE COLLARS, 1c. TO $5.
TUCKINGS AND RUFFLINGS LOW.
HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES, 2c., 5c., 6c., 8c.
HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES, 10c., 12½c., 15c.
HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES, 18c., 20c., 25c.
HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES, 29c., 35c., 50c. UP.
LADIES' UNDER-WEAR, CHEMISES,
DRAWERS, SKIRTS, NIGHT-ROBES,
SACQUES, CORSETS, SCARFS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., CLOSING OUT.
KID GLOVES, 25c., 29c., 39c.
KID GLOVES, 42c., 50c., 55c.
KID GLOVES, 69c., 75c., 79c.
KID GLOVES, 86c., 92c., $1.
SILK FRINGES CLOSING.
SILK TRIMMINGS CLOSING.
SILK GIMPS CLOSING.
PASSEMENTERIE GIMPS CLOSING.
CLOSING OUT SPOOL-SILK COTTONS,
BRAIDS, PINS, NEEDLES, BUTTONS,
COMBS, BRUSHES, TAPES,
JEWELRY, AND FANCY GOODS.
WILL REMOVE IN A FEW
WEEKS TO NOS. 787 AND 789
BROADWAY, CORNER OF
9TH-ST.
UNTIL THEN OUR ENTIRE
STOCK CLOSING OUT AT
NO. 691 BROADWAY, BETWEEN
AMITY AND 4TH STS.
LACE CURTAINS, PIQUES,
NAPKINS, CURTAIN-LACES,
MARSEILLES QUILTS, REMNANTS,
AND SOILED GOODS CHEAP.

WILLIAM KINZEY.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS AT VERY LOW PRICES.

LINENS! LINENS!

IRISH FRONTING LINENS, at 45c., 50c., 55c., and 60c. per yard.
IRISH SHIRTING LINENS, at 25c., 30c., 35c., and 37½c. per yard.

TABLE DAMASKS, NAPKINS, TOWELS.

7-4 LOOM DAMASKS at 30, 35, 37½ and 40 cents per yard.
7-4 BLEACHED DAMASKS at 50, 55, 62½, 70 and 75 cents per yard.
8-4 LOOM DAMASKS at 45 to 62½ cents per yard.
8-4 BLEACHED DAMASKS at 75 cents to $1 10 per yard.
8-4 EXTRA HEAVY BARNSLEY DAMASKS from 90 cents to $1 45.
4-8 LINEN NAPKINS at 85c., 90c., $1 10 to $1 50 per dozen.
5-8 LINEN NAPKINS at $1 25 to $2 25 per dozen.
4-8 LINEN DOYLIES at 55, 60, 62½, 75 cents to $1 per dozen.
SCOTCH HUCK TOWELS, ALL LINEN, from $1 25 to $3 50 per dozen.

SHIRTING AND SHEETING MUSLINS.
NEW-YORK MILLS MUSLINS, only 19c. per yard.
WAMSUTTA MILLS MUSLINS, only 18c. per yard.
UTICA MILLS MUSLINS, only 18c. per yard.
LONSDALE MILLS MUSLINS, only 15c. per yard.
HILL'S SEMPER IDEM MUSLINS, only 15c. per yard.
FRUIT OF THE LOOM MUSLINS, only 15c. per yard.
POCASSET F. F., extra heavy, only 12½c. per yard.
CHAPMAN C, extra fine, only 12½c. per yard.
ATLANTIC SHEETINGS, at 12½, 15½, and 16 cents per yard.
PEPPERELL MILLS FINE SHIRTINGS, at 12½, 13½, and 14 cents per yard.
8-4 SHEETINGS, at 25, 30, and 37½ cents per yard.
9-4 SHEETINGS, at 32½, 35, and 40 cents per yard.
10-4 SHEETINGS, at 35, 37½ to 45 cents per yard.

W. H. PEYTON, NOS. 272 AND 274 BOWERY.

RICHARD BROWN,

NO. 819 BROADWAY, HAS A NEW IMPORTATION OF PORTUGUESE EMBROIDERIES, HAMBURG TRIMMINGS, FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES, FRENCH NIGHT-GOWN SETS, FRENCH DOUBLE BANDS, AND ALL TRIMMING USED FOR LADIES' UNDER-WEAR, AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

CLOSING SALE. Black Dress Goods.

An immense stock of the most desirable textures.
HAND OME ALPACAS..........30 cents
VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY..........50 cents

JACKSON'S MOURNING-STORE, CORNER BROADWAY and WAVERLEY-PLACE.

JUST OPENED—10,000 YARDS HAMBURG Edgings and Insertions, new and choice, at extremely low prices. BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

NOTICE.—FOR THIRTY DAYS, REAL Point, Point Applique, Valenciennes, Black Guipure, Thread, and Yak Laces, will be offered at extremely low prices, previous to taking stock. BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway.—BRILLIANT display; new arrivals of PARIS and BERLIN styles; Patterns now ready. Patterns fitted to the form; warranted perfect. Cloth Models with each pattern.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD FRENCH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at French's Hotel, corner Chatham and Frankfort streets, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of February, 1873. MATILDA FRENCH, Executrix. T. J. FRENCH, R. P. FRENCH, C. T. FRENCH, H. B. FRENCH, LOUIS FRENCH, Executors.

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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MATTHIAS CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of Alexander S. Clark, No. 74 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of October, 1872. SAMUEL Y. CLARK, ALEXANDER S. CLARK, JOHN M. CLARK, Administrators of Matthias Clark, deceased.

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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA C. BURTNETT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of H. P. Allen, Esq., No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of June next.—Dated, New-York, the 13th day of December, 1872. HENRY B. BURTNETT, ABRAHAM G. BURTNETT, MARY E. BURTNETT, Executors.

d16-lawtmM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL S. WYCKOFF, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of George Clark, No. 104 Murray-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of October, 1872. GEORGE CLARK, JAMES M. RAYMOND, Executors.

oc21-lawtmM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA SANDS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, corner Twenty-third street and Third-avenue, in the People's Savings Bank, or to John Henry Hull, attorney, at his office, No. 240 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 23th day of December, 1872. CHARLES T. RODGERS, Executor.

ja8-lawtmM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY D. BULKLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 26 Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of March next.—Dated New-York the 7th day of September, 1872. HENRY W. BULKLEY, Executor.

s9-lawtmM*

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, AND PRIVATE FAMILIES.

PASHLEY & DAVIS,

MANUFACTURERS OF SILVER-PLATED WARE, on fine nickel, heavily plated with pure silver, and silver soldered. This ware is recommended for its elegance and durability, as the best substitute for silver, at less than one-third the cost.

Old goods repaired and replated, equal to new, at reasonable prices. Nos. 113 and 115 Leonard-st., New-York.

The New-York Times
PUBLISHED TWICE
NEW-YORK, [illegible]
Every morning and evening throughout the year.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—Rosedale—Mr. Sam—Mr. E. Sothern, Mr. John Wood, Mr. Joan Brougham, Miss Effie Germon.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—Ticket-of-Leave Man—Mr. J. S. Clarke.
NEW FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—Alixe—Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Clara Morris.
GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—The Cataract of the Ganges—Mrs. John Wood, Mr. Joan Brougham.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—One Hundred Years Old—Mr. Mark Smith, Mrs. Clara Jennings.
BOWERY THEATRE.—Buffalo Bill—Mr. J. B. Studley.
OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Arabella—Miss Pauline Markham, Miss Rawlinson, Mr. Nell Warner.
NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Leo and Lotos—Mr. M. W. Fiske, Mr. Lollingwell, Miss Dietz.
WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performances and Concerts—A Scene and Scenery.
ST. JAMES THEATRE.—San Francisco Minstrels—Birch, Wambold, Backus and others.
BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed.
ASSOCIATION HALL.—Readings by Mr. J. M. Bailey.
BIJOU THEATRE.—Prestidigitation and Magical Billiards.

The New-York Times.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10
The SUNDAY TIMES, per annum.....2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra.....2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $13 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club.

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and when neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

This is likely to be a busy week. TWEED will probably be again placed on trial, and his old friends, BARNUM & Co., will have another opportunity of trying their hands at the interesting process known as packing a jury. The Credit Mobilier investigations may perhaps come to an end, and we shall know the extent to which GARFIELD and his little book can damage the reputations of Congressmen. The Legislature at Albany will be invited to consider the new charter, and may possibly make some progress toward giving us a municipal code. GAIL SCHENCK, that great and injured "statesman," may emerge from his hiding-place, and BANCROFT DAVIS may do something startling as Secretary of State, though only under the style and title of "Assistant Secretary"—but Mr. DAVIS does not much care what he is called so long as he wields the power. It was always the substance, and not the shadow that he loved, so Mr. ELDRIDGE says.

The New-York public is a very patient one, and people who have any dealings with it take the utmost advantage of that amiable infirmity—for patience may become an infirmity when it is carried too far. Throughout a very large part of the City the supply of Croton water has been, for weeks past, miserably inadequate to the wants of householders. From the upper parts of houses the supply has been totally cut off. On Saturday morning there was no water whatever to be obtained throughout a large district. Without a word of warning, thousands of families were left without the means of getting sufficient water even for breakfast. What tricks the water purveyor or chief engineer may be trying we do not know, but it is certainly high time that some explanation was given of the inconvenience inflicted on so large a section of the public. Commissioner VAN NORT ought to be able to tell us something about it. Of course there will be no abatement of Croton tax bills in consideration of the wretched supply of the past few weeks. At any rate, let us know how long this grievance is to be inflicted on the community.

One distinct case of bribery is traced to the treasury of the Union Pacific Railway Company. Mr. WEBSTER SNYDER on Saturday gave the details of the transaction, a general statement of which has already appeared. Mr. SNYDER was General Superintendent of the road in 1868. In November of that year, CORNELIUS WENDELL, a Government Commissioner, appointed by Mr. JOHNSON, and himself a Democrat, came to Bryan, in Wyoming Territory, to inspect the road. He saw SNYDER, and refused to act unless he was paid $20,000. SNYDER consulted DURANT, then Vice-President of the road, who would neither authorize nor forbid the payment, and SNYDER made it, drawing the money from the Omaha National Bank, and furnishing security for it on his own account. OLIVER AMES, President of the Company, wrote to inform the Superintendent that he had done wrong. But the item was charged to the "contingencies and construction" account, and was never demanded of SNYDER by the company. The payment is very significantly described as "blood."

The impression is said to prevail in Washington that there are a great many rascals in and from Kansas, and that Senator CALDWELL has been tempted by them and fallen. We do not pretend to judge of the correctness of this impression, but, if it should be confirmed by the report of the committee, the Senate should immediately take action to purify itself, remembering that the delay in the investigation has produced an impression which should be removed as soon as possible.

There is something kaleidoscopic about the reports our brethren of the western coast send us of the Modoc war, and the transactions connected with it. One day extermination is described as imminent; the next, Peace Commissioners appear on the scene, confident of settling the trouble; another day the Modoc leader, "Capt. Jack," is himself making proposals for a peace conference, induced thereto by a bullet in his arm; then comes [illegible]; then Modocia, "the result of which the above invitation had been suggested, and the "parties of the second part" had gone up on a high hill to await the coming of the chief, he refused to come, and the immediate renewal of the fight is promised. It is to be hoped that any future attack may be better planned and prove more successful than the last.

The Credit Mobilier—An Opportunity.

The labors of Judge POLAND'S Investigating Committee are drawing to a close, and it is probable that the testimony will all be in shortly, and the report promptly submitted. This report will be awaited with great interest. Its preparation offers to the able men who are on the committee an opportunity to perform a service to the nation, which, if not agreeable, will be very valuable. We have no doubt that the opportunity will be accepted by the committee, and that the duty imposed upon it will be not only impartially but fully performed. The Chairman, Judge POLAND, of Vermont, is not, we are confident, the man to wish to evade a task, however difficult or painful it may be, which is urgently demanded by the public good.

What is needed, above all things, is a direct, explicit, and full statement of the facts proven, and the bearing they have either on the previous action of Congress or on the character of the Congressmen concerned. The country at large is in a great deal of confusion as to the exact nature of the Credit Mobilier. Little is clearly known of its origin and operations, the relations of its managers to the Union Pacific Railway, the amount and kind of legislation enacted affecting its interests, favorably or unfavorably; the dates at which such legislation was completed, or the part taken in such legislation by Congressmen interested in the corporation. All these points have been brought before the committee, and it is in a position to fairly and fully present them to the public. It is to be hoped that this will be found advisable, even though no direct action of Congress may be called for. A report simply of the evidence, voluminous and intricate as it must be, would be of comparatively little value. The public needs, and it is not too much to say that it is entitled to, the candid opinion of the committee as to what the testimony actually proves. The committee has the confidence of the country. It was demanded by a Republican and appointed by a Democrat, and no critic of either party has aspersed its fairness or thoroughness. Its members have a better opportunity to come to just conclusions on all points involved than anybody else can have, and it is to be hoped that their conclusions can be fully stated. Were the evidence alone to go to Congress, that body would be morally certain to arrive at no opinion satisfactory or profitable to the country. If it were feasible for Congress to embody its views in action, which could only be done in extreme cases, such action would probably be neither comprehensive nor conclusive. Members would be influenced by prejudice, or sympathy, or party feeling, or indifference, and the result would leave the public in nearly as great doubt as before.

Such a termination to this important matter would be in every way unfortunate, for the guilty would not be pointed out, and the innocent would not be vindicated. What would be eminently desirable is a report from which the country could make up its mind clearly as to the conduct of the various gentlemen who have been connected with the matter. If the stock was an improper one for Congressmen to hold, let the committee state that conclusion, and the reasons for it. If there has been a corrupt interest on the part of the managers of the company, or any of them, followed by any acts in the accomplishment of that intent, that ought to be known. If any Congressman connived in any way at such acts, let him be pointed out. If any Congressman endeavored to evade any direct or reasonable requirement of his position, let him be named and his course described. If any Congressman has involved his conduct in suspicion by contradiction, prevarication, or falsehood in his testimony, the public is entitled to have his case, also, candidly explained.

We are convinced that this is the treatment of the whole matter which will be most just to every one involved, and most useful. This is the only way in which the truth about the whole subject can be made known without prejudice to any, and with only just and necessary discredit to those who deserve it. If the country is left to the formation of vague notions, picked up from fragmentary evidence, accompanied by incomplete comment, such as the Press will mainly provide, the Government of the country will be lowered in public esteem, while the public itself will not be instructed and guided to reform, but merely demoralized. The public conscience will not be aroused, but confused and dulled. It is in the power of the committee alone to prevent such a real injury to the country by an explicit and complete report.

Business at Albany.

Although both branches of the Legislature have been unusually industrious, yet business is rapidly accumulating, and it is inevitable that as the members get behind with their work, they will become careless in the discharge of their duties. Experience has warned us that little creditable legislation can be expected during the latter part of the session, if important measures are postponed to that period; and we have hoped, therefore, that action would be taken on the amendments to our city charter at an early day. That the fourth week of the session is about to commence with this important business hardly begun, is not a fact calculated to strengthen the confidence of the friends of Reform in that speedy deliverance from Tammany which was expected from the Legislature.

We are aware that the difficulties in the way of the accomplishment of this task are both great and numerous, and the loss of time thus far could not have been avoided. If a majority of the Committees on Cities should hear all the arguments for or against the proposed amendments, which those entitled to be heard on the subject chose to present, and the days devoted to this end were well employed, as they tended to show that there are no irreconcilable differences among the friends of Reform in the City, in regard to what changes are necessary in our charter. But the final hearing took place a week ago, and, so far as we can learn, no progress has been made in the Committees on Cities in the work which they have in hand. If anything has been done, it certainly does not appear in the fact that one meeting of the committees has been held at which only a few of the sections of the charter were considered, without, so far as we know, any conclusion having been reached.

The form in which the required changes have been presented it, perhaps, the cause of much of the delay thus far encountered, and it certainly will be chargeable for the whole of it in the future. No fact is better known than that the midnight legislation of TWEED, which delivered this City, bound hand and foot, over to the thieves, took shape in various enactments which were either rushed through or smuggled into the statute-books. As a part of the stupendous fraud, the phraseology of these laws was so loose that even when it was intended to confer proper and necessary powers they were not clearly defined, and the result has been that it is impossible to say with certainty what is law. When upon this patchwork of TWEED another set of amendments is imposed, we do not wonder that the Committees on Cities grope slowly and painfully in the labyrinth into which they have been plunged at the outset. It is not to be expected that the committees will report a law without themselves knowing what it is, and if the subject is permitted to retain its present form, the public must expect weeks instead of days to elapse before this important business is accomplished.

It is easy, of course, to understand the leading changes which are proposed, and to say what their effect will be; but this alone does not meet the demands of the public, nor does it, apparently, satisfy the committees. The duties and responsibilities of the various departments, in the complex system of government which appears essential to this City, should be so distinctly defined that they can be comprehended at least by those who are to be charged with them; and we cannot hope that such will be the case unless the law is entirely recast. Prof. DWIGHT did no more than his duty to the public when before the committees, in calling attention to the vagueness of the law as it would be left in many respects by the adoption of the proposed amendments; and the experience of a week has been sufficient to prove that he did not criticise without cause. The obvious way out of the dilemma into which the Committees on Cities have fallen, therefore, is to prepare a new charter instead of attempting to mend the old one. This can be easily done by taking the amendments proposed by the Republican Committee, and joining with them such provisions of the present law as it is proper to leave in force, so that the charter can be found in a single act, instead of being scattered through the legislation of several years. By adopting this method, we shall not only get the needed changes much sooner, but we are much more certain to obtain a charter under which we shall be sure to have a government administered in the interest of Reform.

The New Pillory.

One of the genial contrivances by which our ancestors sought to intensify, if not the disgrace of wrong-doing, at least the humiliation of being found out, was the pillory. In HAWTHORNE'S *Scarlet Letter* is a vivid picture of the suffering inflicted by the degradation on a nature having any claim to refinement. In some of the remoter regions of the country, where that kindred antiquity, the whipping-post, is still fondly regarded as a necessary bulwark of society, the pillory continues to hold forth its terrors to the unscrupulous lover of alien fruit, and to haunt the uneasy dreams of the impenitent chicken-thief. But, generally speaking, modern civilization has discovered that law and order may be upheld without its intervention, and the stocks have been banished to the limbo of other venerable tortures.

Here in New-York, however, there seems to be a strong disposition to bring them back. And, if we may judge from the current of public taste, they are to be applied not as formerly to the correction of comparatively trifling offenses, but to make a part of the punishment of the gravest crimes. In the Tombs are now lying two convicted murderers under sentence of death. Ever since their conviction, that imposing Egyptian edifice has been besieged, it is said, by a never-ceasing stream of visitors, demanding to see these two convicts, to whom most of them are utter strangers, and whom they come to wound with their curiosity or to insult with their unasked-for sympathy. Many of these persons, we are told, are women, not always either, in appearance at least, of that degraded class to which their action would naturally refer them. Pleasure-parties, it is even said, are made up for the purpose, and ladies and gentlemen come driving down daily from the fashionable quarters of the town to the new entertainment, as they might go to a matinée or to the skating-pond, or to the ball. Presently, no doubt, we shall have picnic inside condemned corridor, and, perhaps, a little later, a select German every now and then in murderers' row.

Probably all this is a trifle exaggerated. We hope it is. But if the fashion of the hour is clearly and unmistakably setting in the direction of making a show of our murderers, of turning the City Prison, as an indignant keeper pithily expressed it, into a menagerie, why should these worthy sight-seers be put to so much trouble? Centre-street is not a very pleasant neighborhood, and the Tombs itself is far from being as agreeable a resort as the Academy of Music. Why not, rather, have each murderer awaiting execution, taken at a certain hour daily through the principal streets of the City, inclosed in an iron cage and accompanied by a brass band? Or better, perhaps, keep him on exhibition in some suitable public room, charging an appropriate fee for admission, (ladies and children half price,) the proceeds to be devoted to erecting a monument to his memory, or relieving the necessities of his afflicted lawyers?

Seriously speaking, if the accounts which reach us of this matter are true, it is a crying scandal and disgrace. Whatever a man's crimes, his last hours on earth should be sacred from vulgar and heartless intrusion. The brief respite usually accorded between sentence and execution is given to afford the criminal time to make proper preparation for his end, not to gratify an impertinent and indecent curiosity. There is something not only revolting, but, to every man of right feeling, positively awful, in the cynical frivolity which thus stares and giggles and junkets in the very presence of death. And if, on the other hand, these demonstrations are inspired by a morbid sympathy with the criminal, or an unhealthy admiration of his crime, their effect is hardly less repulsive or hurtful to public morality. The taking of human life, even legally and for just cause, is a very solemn business; to make it an occasion either for pastime or for sickly sentimentalizing is shameful and inhuman.

Rheumatism.

One of the statements most worthy of attention in the recent report on disease in New-York in 1872 is that relating to rheumatism. This troublesome, and, in many cases, terribly painful malady has, we are told, "been steadily increasing within the past five years." No one of ordinary observation will be disposed to question the accuracy of this statement. The frequency and severity of the various forms of this complaint are subjects of common remark, not only by physicians, but among the community in general.

The actual state of things in regard to this malady is entirely the opposite of what would have been naturally expected. Of all diseases to which the human frame is liable, rheumatism, it would be supposed, was among the most likely to diminish with the advance of wealth and improvement in the comforts of living. That in this era of "Arctic shoes," water-proof coats, furnace-heated houses, and "drawing-room" cars, people should suffer more from this complaint than in the days of thoroughly-soaked boots, clothes wet to the skin, a cold draught toward the open fireplace every time a door was opened, and post-coaches, of which the imperfectly-fastened curtains let in the air exactly where it was not wanted, is exceedingly strange. If the increase were merely among the needy and destitute, it would not be so remarkable. But this is evidently not the case. On the contrary, the increasing prevalence of the disease appears to be quite as remarkable among the wealthy, and those in comfortable circumstances, as among the poor.

Rheumatism has never been a very fatal disease. At the same time, there are few maladies that create so much suffering. The number of deaths from it last year, in this City, was only 153, being less than one two hundredth part of the whole mortality. But the aggregate of physical pain caused by it, especially in its more severe forms, is exceedingly great. Any one who has ever been much with an individual having what is generally known as "inflammatory" rheumatism, and, still more, any one who has had it himself, will have no hesitation in assenting very decidedly to this remark. The word "agony" is the only single word in the English language that at all adequately indicates the degree of pain often experienced by the patient.

A very singular feature of the report, in reference to this disease, is the disproportion in the number of deaths of the two sexes—sixty-two males and ninety females. When we remember how much more men are out of doors than women, this disproportion will appear still more remarkable. If the number had been fifty per cent. more males than females, instead of nearly that difference the other way, we should have said it was perfectly natural and easily accounted for. Men are out of doors on an average fully three times as much as women, and in stormy weather at least ten times as much. That the sex which furnishes all the omnibus drivers, postmen, and, with few exceptions, all other persons engaged in employments which compel them to be in the open air several hours a day, in every kind of weather, should be less subject than the other to a disorder, of which one of the distinguishing characteristics is generally considered to be its liability to be contracted from exposure to the elements, is a fact which is not without its useful lessons. It certainly does not speak very highly in favor of staying closely in the house as a preventive of disease.

Rheumatism was formerly looked upon as peculiarly a malady of persons advanced in life. Whatever may have been the case in former years, there is little ground for such an idea now. The disease, in all its forms, attacks, in these days, not only old people, but persons of middle age, young men and women, and even little children. Its increase among children is such as to give reason for no slight alarm. It would be a most terrible thing if parents, in addition to other forms of suffering which they see their children endure, should frequently be obliged to witness the pain occasioned by this disease, especially in its severe and aggravated forms. We need not say anything to recommend the increasing prevalance of this malady to the earnest attention of medical men. It is a subject the importance of which is fully recognized by the profession, though, unhappily, the efforts made to check the evil appear at present not to meet with at all an encouraging degree of success.

The Aldermen.

Last [illegible] the Board of Aldermen reported in favor of having the Commissioner of Public Works directed to stop the supply of gas to all private lamps maintained at the public expense. An Alderman jumped to his feet, and moved an amendment to the effect that there be an exception in the case of churches. Trifling as this opposition was, it served to procure a postponement; and when the board met again, a heated discussion ensued, which resulted in having the report of the committee "laid aside." Another meeting has since been held, but as the lamp subject was not referred to thereat, we presume that there is a disposition to let it drop. A good deal of opposition to the report was looked for from persons who have for years been enjoying the luxury of free lamps, but no one supposed that the new Board of Aldermen would be willing to listen to arguments coming from such a source. We have before suggested that a compromise might be made in regard to churches, by giving sextons control of the lighting, with the understanding that the gas was only to be used when absolutely required. This course would seem to be satisfactory to the church authorities, inasmuch that there has not been a single protest against it. Private lamps cost the tax-payers upward of $70,000 last year. A great many of them are placed in front of house, the proprietors of which would never think of incurring the cost of lighting, if the bills had to be paid out of their own pockets. In "the good old times," when distinguished citizens were disposed to serve the public without salary, the custom of providing private lamps may be said to have originated. The Aldermen conferred privileges of this nature as marks of respect. There was no grumbling on the part of the tax-payers, for they knew that the services of those who received such distinctions were of great value. A considerable number of lamps supplied in this way remain down to the present time, although the men intended to be honored by them have long since passed away.

Considering the circumstances, cases of this nature would, perhaps, not be so objectionable if the City could afford it. The lamp privileges that have been given through the solicitation of notoriously corrupt politicians are those that are chiefly aimed at. No honest excuse can be offered in favor of requiring the City to supply gas to six lamps, each having from four to five jets. The Tammany Hall building is so provided. Leaving the churches out of the question altogether, there is plenty of room for reform in connection with this abuse. It is, therefore, to be hoped that the Aldermen will not waste any more time in higgling over it. A saving of seventy thousand, or even fifty thousand dollars a year, would be of the utmost importance at any time, but it is particularly so just now, when the reasons for retrenchment are so obvious.

Claims of Loyal Citizens.

Two classes of claims for property destroyed or taken in war, belonging to loyal citizens, are now before Congress. One class includes the claims of loyal citizens resident in the insurrectionary States. Of these we do not now propose to speak. They are very extended, the principles governing them are obscure, and the practical difficulties in the way of recognizing and settling them are enormous. The second class, however, can be more readily discussed. They embrace the claims of loyal citizens, residing in the States *not* declared in insurrection, for property taken for public use, or destroyed to prevent its being of use to the enemy. These claims, though not nearly so extensive as the others, are said to amount to several hundred millions of dollars. It is also reported that a considerable number and amount of them are in the hands of persons not the original claimants, and there are, of course, a great many sources of embarrassment and uncertainty in the treatment of the question.

Hon. H. BOARDMAN SMITH, of this State, has made a report on the subject from the Committee on Claims. The report is accompanied by a bill contemplating the payment of the claims, and stating at length the principles of law on which such payment is required. The provisions of the bill are substantially as follows: The claimants must be citizens of States not declared in insurrection; they must themselves have been loyal during the war; the property for which compensation is claimed must have been situated in States not declared in insurrection; no other provision than that made by this bill must have been made for payment for such property; the property must have been taken by competent authority of the United States for public use, within the meaning of the fifth article of the amendments of the Constitution of the United States. The article referred to is as follows: "Nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation." The proposed act fixes the interpretation of this clause. It provides that property shall be deemed to have been taken for public use only when taken by right of eminent domain, and that property shall not be deemed to have been so taken when its taking was occasioned by some instant necessity, such as would excuse a private citizen in taking another's property. Mr. SMITH, in his report, cites extensively from various cases, and from the authorities on public law, to illustrate the distinction between property taken by right of eminent domain, and property taken or destroyed under the pressure of immediate necessity. Thus, grain cut down to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy would be taken for public use by the right of eminent domain; but grain trampled under foot by troops on the march would fall under the other head. Property taken for the erection of a fort would be taken under the first head; property destroyed in capturing a fort falls under the second. This is a distinction which the ordinary citizen cannot be expected to follow in detail; but the illustration will show that Mr. SMITH has undertaken in his bill to limit the responsibility of the Government as closely as can be done with justice. Other provisions of the bill have the same object. The measure of damages is fixed at the "value of the property in its exposed condition." All claims are forever barred unless presented to the Court of Claims within two years from the passage of the act. The court is not allowed final jurisdiction except in cases where an express contract, with competent authority of the Government of the United States, is averred and proven. In all other cases the decisions of the court are to be reported to Congress.

The bill is a very important one. It is not to be denied that it has a solid basis of justice in the cases to which it is limited. It may very well be, nevertheless, that there are insurmountable practical difficulties in the way of doing justice in these cases. The bill ought to be carefully considered and thoroughly discussed—a condition which it is doubtful if Congress can fulfill in the short remnant of the present session.

MINOR TOPICS.

Our cable dispatches show London behaving worse under a snow-storm than even New-York, and make one think of our belated cars and plunging omnibuses with a feeling akin to pride. Six inches of snow served to stop the cabs and omnibuses yesterday, to cause travel to be almost entirely suspended, and to shut up the metropolis generally. The same dispatch describes drifts in the north of England "several feet deep." The reporter ought to be treated to a glimpse of some of the banks which Superintendent THORNE has had to deal with.

A fine instance of the care which public officials take of the convenience, or even safety, of citizens is to be seen in Fulton-street, at the intersection of one of the cross streets near the ferry. A large stone, intended to cover the sewer-hole at the corner, is thrown down at the side of the pavement; it is some six feet in diameter, and the top is a foot or more above the pavement. There is nothing to warn drivers from it, and it looks at a little distance like a low bank of snow freshly shoveled from the roof. Last evening several horses were driven upon it, scratching their legs badly, and in one case nearly overturning a light wagon. It is a clear case of stupid negligence, and for any damages arising from it the City would be responsible.

Chicago, we believe, was the proud possessor of a Judge who sanctioned a female practitioner at the bar. Judge BLODGETT, of the United States Court of that district, has now confirmed a still more important right of the sex. It is the right of a woman to form a legal business partnership with any one, though it be her own husband. He believes that right to be a part of the general right to make contracts in her own name. The world, in Illinois, at least, is therefore getting rid of one more arbitrary fiction of the law.

According to recent news, "an official census" reveals the fact that there are 369,000 slaves on the Island of Cuba. This shows a decrease of 101,000 since 1867, for which the progress of the rebellion will doubtless account. Taking the average cost of enfranchisement adopted in regard to Porto Rican slaves, there would be required $67,650,000 to free the slaves in Cuba. Considering that Spain is exceedingly unwilling to extend the Emancipation law to Cuba, that the Spaniards in Cuba are determined that it shall not be so extended, and that the sum is a very large one for either the mother country or the colony to raise, we need hardly be surprised if it takes a good deal of threatening to get Cuba dealt with in the same way as Porto Rico.

In 1840, M. THIERS, alarmed at what he deemed the bellicose character of Lord PALMERSTON'S foreign policy, and perhaps attaching undue importance to the influence then exerted by that Minister in the British Cabinet, caused great additions to be made to the fortifications about Mont Valerien, and an officer of Engineers, by name NIEL, was deputed to carry out this work. Years went by, and the apprehensions proved so groundless that Lord PALMERSTON, visiting Paris, was carried by his host, M. THIERS, to see, among other sights, these very fortifications. There they found the same officer who had made them. "I am indeed proud, gentlemen," he said with a smile, "to have the pleasure of exhibiting my work to the two men who undoubtedly caused it." M. THIERS, at all events, has lived to see that, as Mr. *Toodles* prophesied of the coffin he purchased, he was right in thinking "it would come in useful some day," though not against the foe first feared.

A case of some interest, bearing upon the power of the chief magistrate of a city to violate an ordinance sanctioned by himself, was lately decided at Detroit, Mich. Mayor MOFFAT, of that city, some time since twice tore down a "small-pox sign" from the house of a neighbor, and when called upon for an explanation declared that he had acted in this manner in order to protect the public health—a number of small boys having repeatedly collected in the vicinity of the sign, and made wagers which devolved upon the winners the necessity of visiting the infected house. The Police Commissioners were induced by the Common Council to prosecute, and the Recorder, before whom the matter came, has decreed payment of a fine of $200. Whether the Mayor will obey, or appeal to a higher court, has not been stated.

It would have considerably enhanced the interest attaching to that golden list which we lately republished from the London *Spectator*, had the writer appended to each name a brief notice of how the money was made. Since the roll of millionaires we quoted appeared, three additions to it have lately been made. Sir CHARLES MILLS, whose personalty was sworn under $3,500,000, derived his wealth from the banking-house of GLYN, MILLS & Co., which rose with the growth of railroad extension, being the depository of the majority of the great railroad companies' accounts. Sir CHARLES, the soul of prudence, married Miss COX, daughter of the head of a firm who are agents—which means bankers as well—of nearly every regiment in the British service. It was a saying of this commercial celebrity, that, in the long run, no investment paid him like the three per cents. Mr. THOMAS DENT, whose personalty was sworn under $2,500,000, was son of what is called in the North of England a "statesman;" that is, a substantial yeoman, farming his own land. His family had for many

AMUSEMENTS.

Drama.

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND NOTES.

Mr. W. J. Florence appears this evening in "The Ticket-of-Leave-Man" at Booth's Theatre. The part is one with which Mr. FLORENCE is well-nigh identified, and the excellence of the gentleman's performance is, no doubt, remembered with sufficient distinctness not to need enumeration.... With Friday of the present week, the "run" of "Sam" at Wallack's will end.... Saturday, the final representation of "Alhambra" will occur at the Olympic Theatre. The latter house will be closed for a short time thereafter. In connection with rumors to this effect, we are advised that Mr. Alexander Henderson, who managed affairs at the Olympic during the absence of Mr. Samuel Colville, has been, [illegible] stricken by ill health, to abandon business; he will shortly depart for Europe. Mr. Colville, we are further told, has sold his interest in the Olympic to Mr. J. B. Haves, who will act as sole lessee and director, when the house reopens.... At the matinée entertainments at Wood's Museum this week Mr. J. M. Ward is to act in "Buffalo Bill." By night the sensational drama of "Kit" is to remain the play, and Mr. F. S. Chanfrau is to shine as the star.

Musical.

THE THOMAS SYMPHONY CONCERT.

Mr. Thomas' fourth symphony concert took place in presence of a very numerous audience, at Steinway Hall, on Saturday evening. The well-known sympathy and precision of delivery of the orchestra formed and directed by Mr. Thomas were as conspicuous as ever in the five pieces which made up the bill. The most important number for the band was SCHUMANN'S third symphony in E flat, of which the second and third movements are among the most beautiful of the composer's works. CHOPIN'S concerto in F minor, which constituted the second half of the first part of the entertainment, offered the soloist of the night her single opportunity to perform. After the thronged recital of the concerto enjoyed a fortnight previous at the Academy of Music, there was cause to be somewhat exacting in respect of its later interpretation. Had Miss Anna Mehlig, who was the pianist on Saturday, then been at her best, her effort might not have suffered by comparison; on the occasion we write of, however, her touch was devoid of its habitual clearness, and in the trilling passages, especially, there was a surprising lack of definition. That Miss MEHLIG'S conception of the whole piece was that of an artist of exceeding sensibility and culture was apparent, of course, and her appreciation of the exquisite second movement was plain, in spite of a—for her—defective rendering. She warmed to her task, it should be said, as its finale approached; and it is to be regretted that the third and last movement should not have been supplemented by a repetition of the first and second. The last half of the concert was occupied with BEETHOVEN'S vigorous "Coriolanus" overture; with LISZT'S symphonic poem of "Orpheus;" and with the prelude to WAGNER'S "Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg." Mr. THOMAS arranges his programmes with much discretion, for WAGNER'S worst excesses are made aware, by preceding selections, how intelligible, melodious, and manifold, by comparison, is that which was called, a few years ago, the music of the future. The fifth symphony concert will be given on March 29, and RAFF'S very elaborate symphony, "Im Walde," will then be done. For the sixth concert, on April 26, BEETHOVEN'S Ninth Symphony is to be read, with the co-operation of the Handel and Haydn Society of Boston.

BRIEF MENTION.

The Liederkranz Society gave the second concert of the present season at Liederkranz Hall, last night. An orchestral recital of BEETHOVEN'S eighth symphony opened the entertainment, and singing by Herr Spierel, who has a fine voice and very little skill in the use of it; and by Miss Antonia Henne; and a violoncello solo by Herr Bergner, followed. The principal performance of the evening was that of MOZART'S "Requiem" mass, with Herr Graf, Frau Unger, and the artists above-mentioned, as the soloists. The rendering was thoroughly creditable to the choral forces of the Liederkranz and to the intelligent direction of Mr. Agricol Pont.... The second concert of the Onslow Quintet, with the assistance of Miss Maria Brainerd, soprano; Miss Anna Bulkley, alto; Mr. C. G. Bush, tenor, and Mr. A. Schaeffer, bass, may be attended at De Garmo Hall, corner of Fourteenth-street and Fifth-avenue, on Wednesday.

Miscellaneous.

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND NOTES.

Mr. J. M. Bailey's second reading at Association Hall is to be enjoyed this evening. The programme is a fresh one.... M. Faure-Nicolay, a well-known French prestidigitateur, gave a highly-entertaining performance at the Bijou Theatre, in Sixteenth-street, near Union-square, Saturday evening. The programme was divided into two parts, the first and second being devoted to the marvelous deeds expected from all modern workers in magic, and the third consisting of an exhibition of billiard-playing, in which some novel and astonishing feats were done. M. Faure-Nicolay is to repeat the entertainment to-night.

Croton Water.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Can anybody tell us what is the matter with the Croton water-works? Water, water everywhere, and not a drop to drink since Friday evening at 5 o'clock. For weeks we have borne with fortitude the failure of our usual supply on the second story. But when it comes to cessation of all cooking, and abstinence from drink, a crisis is at hand. We can omit our sponge bath, and content ourselves with a dry polish for a reasonable period. But if we don't have water to drink soon, we must rebel back on lager, or perish.

MURRAY HILL.
New-York, Saturday, Feb. 1, 1873.

WORKERS IN IRON.

Description of the Leading Philadelphia Iron-Works—Interesting Facts and Figures.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 30, 1873.

It is a somewhat singular coincidence that the arts of peace in the United States should have found their greatest development, so far as manufacture is concerned, in the old peace-loving Quaker City—among the descendants of William Penn and his followers, in the very city which will be forever glorified in history as the birth-place of American Independence. Four hundred millions of dollars a year! That is about the value of the product of the mills and factories of Philadelphia; and the greatest of these is iron—not, perhaps, so much in the mere money value of its product as in the immense amount of labor, ingenuity, marvelous machinery, and skill involved in the creation of that product. And as to money value. Iron manufacture in Philadelphia employs 20,000 persons, excluding the proprietors and their employés in the counting-houses, and is jotted down in the annual sum total of Philadelphia manufacture for the modest little item of some $50,000,000. To draw a pen-picture of so gigantic an array of works, foundries, rolling-mills, and forges as this great sum indicates, is impossible. I can only do the best I can under the circumstances. I feel rather like the youngster who has just returned from his first visit to the play, and has so much to tell his mother about what he has heard and what he has seen that he doesn't know where to begin. Well, I think I cannot do better than follow *Little Nell's* example, and give a running commentary on each foundry as it comes up before me, as Nell did of the collection of kings, queens, glory-covered generals, and celebrated murderers whose effigies composed the telling portion of *Mrs. Jarley's* wax-works. I will take them in the order I made their acquaintance, but I must again remind you that I only write of a few of the leading establishments. As they say in racing circles, I have barred the Baldwin Locomotive Works out of this race. They are of such overshadowing magnitude that I have thought it better to give them a "walk over," and devote an especial letter to them. The growth of an establishment which turns out ten large locomotive engines every week is too big a subject for a mere quarter of a column paragraph.

I shall, then, call these great iron-masters to the front, one by one, as Robert Dale Owen or Charles Foster would call up spirits: First, Messrs. A. Whitney & Sons, the proprietors of the great car-wheel works on Callow Hill, and who afford an excellent sample of the enterprising spirit of the manufacturing Philadelphian of the day. I wonder if the millions of railroad travelers in this much-traveling land ever study or even honor with a glance, the wheels which are to carry them to their journey's end; and a sound, well-made car-wheel is just as important to them, mind you, as are steel rails, careful engineers, and switchmen who have no somniferous tendencies. "Taking the average all round," said Mr. Whitney to me, the other day, "a good car-wheel will travel 150,000 miles before it wears out." But, my friendly passenger! suppose that the car-wheel should not be a good one, where would you be? Fortunately for you, Mr. Whitney is not only always making good wheels, but he is ever scheming, contriving, and experimenting as to how he can make better wheels. His private office contains a cabinet of the results of his experiments, and very interesting they are. It is a proven fact that car-wheels must be made from charcoal iron. It is also a proven fact that car-wheels must be made of chilled iron. The great thing, then, is to make wheels from charcoal iron, mixed with some metal which will assist the great bulk of the material used in receiving the chill. To discover this secret has been the aim and end of all Mr. Whitney's experiments. Some four or five years ago Mr. Hamilton arrived at the conclusion that steel was the powerful talisman, and, in 1868, he took out a patent for his process. Mr. Hamilton's process was undoubtedly a great and most successful innovation; but Mr. Whitney continued his experiments and, at last, discovered that by using wrought iron instead of steel he could produce an increased effect at a greatly reduced cost. The increase of effect was not so great as the decrease of cost. No sooner had Mr. Hamilton's process been developed (and that, too, under Mr. Whitney's fostering auspices,) than it became apparent that the supply of scrap steel was totally inadequate to the demand, and to buy ingots of steel for the purpose was far too expensive and extravagant. It did not and could not pay. The great thing was to mix a decarbonized metal with the charcoal pig-iron, and there was just the thing in wrought iron. The proportions of carbon are greater in the pig-iron than steel, greater in steel than in wrought iron. Mr. Whitney then made experiments as to the chilling and tensile properties of different combinations, with the following results: The soft casting from the charcoal pig-iron stood a tensile test, under hydraulic pressure, of 15,000 pounds. The same iron, mixed with twenty per cent. of steel, stood a tensile test of 19,000 pounds; and, again, when mixed with twenty per cent. of wrought-iron, it stood a tensile test of 20,000 pounds. The soft casting took a slight chill. When mixed with the steel or the wrought-iron, it took a deep chill of three-quarters of an inch. This was evident in all the numerous specimens which were shown to me. The problem was solved by the mere economy of wrought-iron over steel, the slightly-increased tensile power being of comparatively little consequence, and for this important discovery Mr. Whitney took out a patent in July last. But further experiments demonstrated the fact that a combination was still better; and Mr. Whitney and Mr. Hamilton have joined interests, and have formed a very lucrative stock company for the licensing of their joint patents—Mr. Whitney's firm, as car-wheel makers, paying large royalties, as do many other car-wheel makers, into the coffers of the stock company of which he is one of the leading proprietors. Mr. Whitney, too, has discovered that a small proportion of anthracite iron is an advisable mixture; and he now thinks the best components of car-wheel iron to be, eighty parts charcoal iron, ten parts anthracite iron, and ten parts Bessemer steel or wrought-iron, or five parts Bessemer steel and five parts wrought-iron. An addition of five to ten per cent. of Bessemer steel or wrought-iron to the charcoal pig-iron adds twenty to thirty per cent. to the strength of the car-wheel, and consequently twenty to thirty per cent. insurance to passengers from accidents arising from the breakings of wheels. Mr. Whitney's works are most extensive, employing 200 men and casting sixty tons of metal a day. In that awful storm to which Santa Claus treated us at Christmas time, the corrugated iron roof of a large portion of the building was torn off; but a new roof is rapidly being put on. The business wholly consists in the making of car-wheels and in fitting about one-half of them on their axles. The axles are not made in the works, but are bought as they are wanted from other foundries. The process of driving the axles through the bored hub of the wheels by hydraulic pressure is very interesting to witness, but would require too much space for description. These works turn out about 250 wheels a day—say 70,000 a year; and Mr. Whitney, of the car-wheel works, pays to Mr. Whitney, of the stock company owning the patents I speak of, fifty cents on every wheel. What a pleasant thing it would be to hold that patent!

The machine tool works of William Sellers & Co., on Hamilton-street, are the largest and most important of the kind in this country. The manufacture of the most costly machinery, such as iron planers, lathes, drills, punches, slotting machines, rivet-drivers, the most intricate tools known to workers in metal, the heaviest and the lightest, are made there on a wholesale principle which is astounding. In the show-rooms there are all the parts of the different sizes of the different machines—not in single examples, but any number of them. Mr. Sellers prides himself on being able to supply his orders at the moment they are given. "What is the use," he says, "of keeping a man waiting several months, while you are making him a plane or a lathe?" But by keeping this large stock of all the parts of the tools, great loss and inconvenience is avoided to the manufacturer in case of accident to his machinery. Every part of every machine has its number; so if a wheel, or a cog, or anything snaps, all the manufacturer has to do is to telegraph to Mr. Sellers, and a duplicate is received as quickly as the express company can deliver it. Thus the great business of the firm is not in manufacturing to order, but in manufacturing wholesale, and making sales from stock. Mr. Sellers owns the patent right in the United States for making the celebrated Gifford injectors for supplying steam-boilers with water, an immense stock of which of all sizes is always kept on hand, from the heavier castings to the smallest pieces of brass work. The same with shafting, of which the firm make a specialty. A mill-owner can walk in and buy straight off all the shafting he wants at so much a foot, instead of by weight, and the hangers, couplings, and pulleys at so much each, on a fixed scale of prices. It is very much the same case as with the great retail ready-made clothing-stores of New-York, which boast that they can fit any sized man or boy with any shape or make of garment known to the tailoring world. The foundries and shops are of the most extensive character, the entire works covering six and a half acres of ground, and that in the heart of this big city. The machinery in use is of the most costly description; powerful fifty-ton cranes sweep the area of the shops and foundry devoted to very heavy castings, while smaller ones are in use in all directions. In the machine shops the shafting and belting is a perfect maze, and the most marvelous thing about the works is that they are not engaged in the production of machines for purely manufacturing purposes, but in making machines which shall be used for that purpose by others. The machine tools made by Mr. Sellers every year are of the value of about $1,500,000. William B. Bement & Co., of Callow Hill, are his great competitors, though, of course, not with the Gifford injectors. Their business is almost on as great a scale, amounting to over $1,000,000 a year. The same precision and excellence of workmanship is the guiding spirit of this firm; the same determination that all machine-tools leaving their shops shall be unsurpassable, not only for what they are supposed to do, but for what they will do and for their manner of doing it. It would almost seem, from a tour through these two great works, that invention had pretty well reached its limits in iron-working tools.

In a far-distant part of the city—on Girard-avenue, near the Delaware River—is the large Liebhardt & McDowell stove-foundry, reputed to be the largest in the United States. The main building, consisting of several floors, is 655 by 300 feet. Its predecessor, in which the business was begun thirty years ago, out on the Germantown road, was only some sixty feet long. So large has the business now become that every little hole and corner of space in this large building is occupied. The pattern-rooms contain a marvelous collection, for between 400 and 500 different patterns of stoves, heaters, and ranges are made at this foundry. Among the leading patterns are the Victor stoves and ranges, Globe and Favorite ranges, and Monarch cooking-stoves and ranges. The foundry has a capacity for turning out 120,000 stoves a year. Sheppard & Co., on Fourth and Brook streets, employ about seventy molders in the stove and hollow-ware business. The American Stove Company, at Second and Mifflin streets, employ about the same number of molders, but have facilities for making a still greater number of stoves if they choose. Broad & Wheeler do not make so many stoves, but they make an immense amount of heavy tinned and enameled hollow-ware. Chas. Noble & Co., of Brown-street, employ about fifty molders; and Cox & Whiteman about forty. Then there are Stewart & Patterson, and some smaller firms, whose aggregate production is very large. Stoves occupy a prominent position among the leading iron manufactures of Philadelphia.

Crossing the bridge over Gunner's Creek, in the direction of the Delaware River, one comes to the heavy-casting foundry of Isaac P. Morris & Co., known as the Port Richmond Iron Works. From this foundry castings of the largest dimensions are turned out. Those immense blowing machines and cylinders for blast furnaces form a large feature in the business. I saw a cylinder in the erecting shop, to-day, with a diameter of 58 inches. Not far from it lay a crank for a steam-ship of 3,000 tons burden. It weighed 15 tons—the steel pin connecting the iron bearings alone weighing 5 tons. Then, again, there were massive engine beams and cylinder beds of 15 or 20 tons weight. The molding shop for these heavy castings is a most fascinating place in which to spend an hour or two. Excavations are made and regular buildings of brick and mortar are put up before the molder begins his work. He introduces his pattern, and pounds in the sand, and when he removes the pattern, he gives dainty touches to the sand with his pins and trowels, with all the care and delicacy of an artist giving the finishing touches to the ideal head which he fondly hopes is going to make him a name and reputation at the next Academy exhibition. Some of these molds for large and intricate castings occupy days of preparation before they are ready to receive the molten metal, and then the carefully-built brick structure has to be broken up to release the casting. Isaac P. Morris & Co. make all Mr. Bullock's celebrated printing presses. There are two, nearly in a state of completion, now in the erecting shop, which are destined to aid in disseminating the news of the world to the citizens of Chicago. The firm is also doing all the heavy casting work for the engines of the four magnificent ocean steamers which Messrs. Cramp & Sons are building for the new line which is to run between Philadelphia and Liverpool. In fact, as a gentleman engaged in another branch of the iron business remarked to me, "if any one wants a big casting he goes to Isaac P. Morris & Co." The business of this firm amounts to about $800,000 a year.

Not far from the Port Richmond foundry is the great ship-building yard of Cramp & Sons. It is in this yard that the four splendid steamers alluded to above are being, or—I might almost say—have been built; for all the heavy work of construction is done. Two of the steamers—the Pennsylvania and Ohio—are already launched. The Indiana is nearly ready for launching, and the last of the iron plates are now being riveted on to the massive sides of the Illinois. The Pennsylvania will be ready for her first voyage about the beginning of April, and it is proposed to complete the others at intervals of about two months. They are four sister ships, built exactly alike, and of the same tonnage and horse-power—3,000 tons and 1,600 horse power. They are four as fine iron steamers as any of their size now afloat on the Atlantic; and Philadelphia seems quite as proud of the fact that they have been built in one of her own ship-yards, as she is of the enterprise of her merchants in establishing the line of steam-ships for which they are intended. They are covered with plates varying from eleven sixteenths to seven-eighths of an inch in thickness, and yet the rivet holes in these massive plates are punched as easily as though they were composed of leather instead of iron, and with great rapidity. The straightening and bending of the plates, according to the part of the vessel on which it is intended they shall be placed, is done by passing them through enormously heavy rollers, one of the rollers being displaced when bending has to be done, so as to make the plate take the desired curve. The contract price of these four vessels is $6,000,000. During the war Cramp & Sons built vessels for the Government. The Ironsides was built by them. Just now the monitor Manhattan is undergoing repairs in one of their docks. The firm, also, do general ship-building. Their yards are literally alive with workmen, their pay-roll showing that they have 1,200 hands in their employ. Their business last year amounted to $3,000,000. It is encouraging to know that at least one large American ship-building yard is thriving and prosperous. About half a mile from this yard is the ship-building yard of Nafie & Levy, at the foot of Palmer-street. In addition to making tug-boats and small craft, this firm make marine engines and boilers on a large scale. They employ 300 or 400 men, and do a business of $700,000 or $800,000 a year.

The Philadelphia Rolling (Mills of S. Robins & Son are on Beach-street. These mills have eighteen puddling and five heating furnaces, and are solely occupied in the making of merchant bar and barrel iron. They give employment to 250 men, and turn out about 9,000 tons of finished iron in a year. Mr. Robins is at present putting a blast furnace adjacent to his rolling-mill, with the intention of making his own pig-iron. He also intends to mine his own ore. This will be the pioneer blast furnace of Philadelphia, the iron manufacturers here, many of whom are largely interested in iron and coal mines, and blast furnaces, having always concluded hitherto that they could make pig-iron cheaper in the more immediate neighborhood of the mines. But Mr. Robins is a practical, shrewd man, and probably knows his own interests better than any one else. He laughs at the evil prognostications of his neighbors. His furnace will be in full blast in about three months' time. Messrs. Verrie and Mitchell have a large rolling-mill on Delaware-avenue. They make from 5,000 to 6,000 tons of bar-iron a year, principally from scrap and old rails. They do not, therefore, have any puddling to do. Rowland & Co., of Delaware-avenue, make about 9,000 tons of finished iron. They have also a steel mill, and are putting up another small bar-rolling-mill. Marshall, Phillips & Co., of Beach-street, roll bar and sheet iron. They have also large galvanizing works on Girard-avenue. The rolling-mill of Patterson & Hughes, on Beach-street, has only been running about a year. Their product is about 4,000 tons of merchant bar-iron.

In the southern portion of the city are two very important iron works—the Southwark Iron Works, owned by H. G. Morris, and the Pascal Iron Works, owned by Morris, Tasker & Co. The Southwark Works are principally engaged in the manufacture of sugar-extracting and sugar-refining machinery, though they also turn out a large quantity of gas-making machinery, marine engines, and general machinery. The works were formerly owned by Merrick & Co., but Mr. Morris bought them out a few years ago, when he retired from the firm of Morris, Tasker & Co. During the war they went into the manufacture of iron plates for war vessels and monitors, and supplied the plates which were used by Cramp & Sons in building the Ironsides. Their foundries and machine-shops are among the largest in Philadelphia, and some of their heavy castings are marvels in their way. In the way of sugar machinery they stand pre-eminent for making the celebrated centrifugal extractors, the firm paying the patentee about $10,000 in the shape of royalties every three months, and yet this ambitious gentleman thinks his royalty—$200 for each machine—is far too small. The great customers of the firm are the sugar growers of Cuba, with whom they have established a business which bids fair to become almost a monopoly. The floors upon floors of patterns in their establishment are something surprising. What they would sell for is one thing; but they cannot have cost, in the aggregate, less than $1,000,000. Patterns are the heavily-weighted clog of iron manufacture. The number of skilled draughtsmen and highly-paid mechanics whose employment they necessitate is one of the most costly elements in carrying on large iron-works. They have to be designed and made with the utmost nicety and exactness, or they are valueless. And so soon as a new idea or an improvement is inaugurated, they are of about the same value as the discarded wooden leg of a man of low stature would be to a stalwart giant of over six feet who might stand in need of an artificial prop for his heavy body. Mr. Morris employs 800 men in his foundries and machine-shops; and taking in all the different branches of iron work carried on in his works, his annual sales cannot amount to less than $1,500,000.

Morris & Tasker are one of those firms whose works almost rival the gigantic works of the Baldwin Locomotive Company. Their business consists in the manufacture of boiler tubes, gas-pipes, oil-well tubes, gas retorts, and general gas-making machinery. They make every size of boiler-tube, from 1 to 8⅝ inches in diameter; and in the mill for this department alone they have no less than nineteen heating-furnaces. The tubes are made from strips of strong sheet-iron, the edges of which are turned over and lap-welded (overlapping) together, so as to form a circular tube. These tubes, after being heated in the furnaces, are drawn through heavy rollers over a solid round bar of iron, the edges, by this means, being as solidly welded together as though the tube had been cast in a mold. Gas-piping is what is termed "butt-welded;" that is the edges are welded against and into one another, without any overlapping. The boiler-tubes and gas-pipes are proved by hydraulic pressure, with a pressure of from 300 to 500 pounds to the square inch, according to size. The oil-well tubes, which often have to be driven 1,200 feet below the surface, require a much severer test, and they are submitted to a pressure of 1,200 pounds to the square inch. While in the boiler-tube mill, I inquired as to the daily product of tubing. "About ten miles a day. Just about enough to reach from here to Liverpool—3,500 miles—in one year," was the reply. But the gas-machinery department is equally important, and judging from what I saw, I should think that Mr. Tasker could furnish all the gas companies in the world with a new rig at any moment. Why, these works cover nearly three entire blocks. The number of men to whom they give employment is 1,600. No one will be surprised to learn that the business of Morris, Tasker & Co. ranges in the neighborhood of $5,000,000 a year, or even over that sum. It is one of the two mammoth establishments of which Philadelphia is so justly proud. The Baldwin Locomotive-works and the Pascal Iron-works are jewels resplendent as the Kohinoor in the richly-gemmed crown of the goddess of American manufacture.

Another of Philadelphia's *pièces de resistance* in the way of manufacture is the vast steel saw factory of Henry Disston & Sons, at Laurel and Front streets. Forty years ago Mr. Disston, then a lad of fourteen years of age, arrived in this country, from England. Two days after his arrival here his father died, leaving him and his sister in a state of destitution—orphans in a strange land. He apprenticed himself to a saw-maker, and, after experiencing many struggles and vicissitudes of fortune, he succeeded in establishing a small saw-factory of his own, with so little means and in such an humble way that it is recorded that he wheeled his coals himself from the wharf to the factory—a small cellar in Arch-street. From that small beginning has grown up the business of the Keystone Saw, Tool, Steel and File Works, which cover an area of eight acres of ground. Here are manufactured every saw with an unintelligible name, from the common carpenter's saw to those alarming looking circular-saws, which, when set in motion, are lost to sight from the rapidity of their revolution. Two things seem to me to contribute to the world-wide celebrity of Mr. Disston's saws. First, the fact that he perhaps knows more about the minute and practical details of their mechanical structure and manufacture than any man in his establishment; that he is always in his shops, superintending, instructing, and ordering, and allows nothing to escape his watchful eye; secondly, that all the steel ingots consumed in the manufacture of his saws are made in his own crucibles on a patented process which has been perfected by his vast experience. These two facts, I think, fully explain the surprising announcement that, in order to fill his orders from all parts of the United States, indeed, from all parts of the world, he has to send out at least five tons of finished saws a day. Now, saws are not heavy tools, and yet, many an owner of a rolling-mill thinks he is getting along well if he turns out two tons of railroad iron a day—iron which takes very little labor, while the labor expended on saws, and the numberless processes—rolling, cutting, grinding, teething, hardening, tempering, polishing, &c.—which they go through, is endless. For cross-cut saws there are as many patterns of teeth as there are styles of ladies dress and bonnets. They seem to be arranged just in the very way which would lead the uninitiated observer to suppose would be the way of all others to render them useless. But lumber men know to the contrary. Mr. Disston has published for private circulation among wood-sawyers a small book which is a marvel in its way. It treats of the scientific manufacture of saws, of the reason why a bad sawyer cannot work, and always swears at a good saw; defines, on geometrical grounds, the necessity of all saw teeth being regulated from the periphery of the saw, and proves the definition by a collection of geometrical diagrams worthy to stand side by side with the diagrams illustrative of the problems of Euclid. Indeed, the book makes one stand quite in awe of Mr. Disston's scientific knowledge with regard to saws. The teeth of all cross-cut and circular saws are cut one at a time by powerful machinery, and are then filed and set; the teeth of small saws are cut without the guiding hand of the operative by an ingenious, automatically-working machine. The saw is passed over a plate, and, as it is drawn along, it passes a small but very rapidly-revolving wheel with a small steel cutter inserted in it. This cutter strikes the edge of the saw as the wheel revolves, and cuts out the teeth with lightning rapidity. At every revolution it cuts a tooth, and how quickly the teething is got through may be judged of from the fact that the wheel revolves 1,500 times in a minute. To attempt to give any even cursory description of the numerous processes a saw goes through before it reaches the sales-room is out of the question in the limited space afforded in the columns of a newspaper. They are all most interesting, and make one wonder how saws can ever be made for the prices at which they are sold. I suppose it is the quantity that pays. Mr. Disston and his sons have 900 hands employed in their factory. The value of the saws they annually manufacture is fully $1,500,000.

I think that I have, in this letter, given some few facts with regard to the manufacture of iron in Philadelphia, which will cause some of the readers of the TIMES to open their eyes in astonishment, though, in so limited a space, I feel that I have been unable to do anything like full justice to the theme. Twenty thousand men (which means 100,000 of the city's population) gain a substantial livelihood in these vast iron-works; and from all I can learn, the manufacturers themselves have no cause to complain that a highly remunerative fragment out of the business sum of their $50,000,000 gross annual sales, does not remain in their pockets as net profit.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Tax on Mortgages—Five Reasons Why it Should be Repealed.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

1. It is contrary to sound policy. Because it operates as a restraint upon the free use of capital in the development of our landed interests, and in the employment of all kinds of labor connected with the erection of buildings and the production of the materials necessary for their construction.

2. It is unjust. Because it discriminates in favor of four classes of mortgagees, who are not taxed, viz., the savings banks, the life insurance companies, the non-resident mortgagees, and the mortgagees who are enabled to offset their mortgages by their indebtedness, as against the fifth class, who are taxed, i. e., the remaining resident mortgagees. It imposes double taxation—the mortgages being taxed with the land, and also being taxed in the hands of the holders. It also imposes three or four fold more taxes on the holder of the mortgages than it does on the land-holder, for the reason that the aggregate valuation of the lands for taxation is not more than one-quarter their actual value, while the mortgages are rated at their full value.

3. It is oppressive. Because it bears heavily upon the holders of unproductive land, overburdened by taxes and assessments, while it prevents them from obtaining loans of the needed capital to render their lands productive.

4. It is unwise. Because it drives capital out of the State. It compels the borrower to resort to contrivances to obtain capital which are violations of the spirit and intent of the laws, and thus it tends to bring the laws into contempt. It encourages and nurtures a class of usurers and extortioners, and diverts capital from sound and useful employment to the fields of speculation and stock gambling.

5. It is out of harmony with the spirit of the age, a reproach to a free government, and the continuation of the tax is due mainly to ignorance, to prejudice, and to the machinations of the designing, who make gain by the burdens it imposes upon the needy, the thrifty, and the enterprising.

J. W. P.

Books for the Prisoners at Sing Sing.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In reply to a communication in yesterday's TIMES, permit me to say that the Prison Association will willingly receive and forward to the State Prison at Sing Sing, all books which charitable persons may be pleased to give to the library of that institution, in response to Mr. Hubbel's appeal published a few days ago in your columns.

Any family or person may forward their contributions to this office, or if notice is given a messenger will be sent for the packages.

A. W. SHELDON, General Agent.

PRISON ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, No. 19 CENTRE-STREET, (NEAR CHAMBERS,) NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 30, 1873.

Jurymen.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the new trial of "Tweed" would it not be more satisfactory to the people, and would not justice be more likely to triumph, if the jury were selected from heavy property-owners, instead of taking them from a class of people who do not pay one dollar of tax, and care not what becomes of the people's money, as they are entirely disinterested parties. One of the last jury was, some time ago, "Tweed's" father's hired man.

Can you not put this suggestion before the prosecution that they may see to it that the right kind of men compose the next jury.

Respectfully, &c., TAX-PAYER.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 1, 1873.

A Forger's Opinion of Boston Detectives.

From the Boston Herald, Jan. 30.

During the trial of Spence Pettis, the alleged forger, a statement came out which reflects somewhat upon the honesty of some of the Boston detectives. Mr. E. C. Cooper, the gentleman who negotiated with Pettis for the return of the stolen bonds, at one interview was told by Pettis that the Boston officers were hard to trade with, as they always wanted the lion's share of the "swag." To illustrate his meaning, Pettis told him of a case. Some seven or eight years ago he came on to Boston and beat a bank out of $2,400, and returned to New-York. Several Boston detectives came on after him, when they were induced to settle, but would not take less than $1,500, leaving him but $900 after doing all the work. This he considered a meanness, as the New-York "cops" would be satisfied with half. The Bostonians, after making this rake, went home and reported that the man was not to be found, or that Pettis was not the one. The names were not given, but there was a smile in the court-room when the statement was made, and a general "thinking" of who was hit by the allusion.

Mishaps of a Persevering Young Woman.

From the Titusville (Penn.) Herald, Jan. 30.

A charming young lady of eighteen Summers, named Carrie L., of Warren, paid a visit to this city a short time since, and, on Saturday afternoon last, she went to the depot of the Warren and Venango Road, intending to return home, but arrived just in time to see the train disappearing round the curve. Bent upon reaching Warren that night, she started out along the track with the view of walking the entire distance. At 7 o'clock in the evening she arrived at Newton, which is twelve miles from the city, and upon reaching the middle of the trestle-work at this point, she saw the night train approaching; to go on or recede, or step to one side was impossible, so she jumped down into the chasm twenty feet below. Fortunately the ground was covered with a snow-drift, into which she sank up to her arm-pits, thus breaking her fall and saving her life. She did not scream or cry for help, or anything of that sort, but quietly dug herself out, and after half an hour's work regained the track and resumed her journey. Two or three miles further on a still more serious obstacle presented itself—the track was under water as far as the eye could reach. Upon looking round she discovered a light in the woods, and concluded that it must be a house. This proved to be the case, and the hospitable family, after hearing her story, took her in and did everything in their power for her comfort. The next morning she took the train from Newton for Warren, and arrived there in time for dinner.

FREAKS OF ELECTRICITY.

Influence on Telegraph Wires in the West During the Recent Storm.

Mr. C. H. Simmons, Electrician of the Western Union Telegraph Company, has furnished the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* the following account of the electrical phenomena which attended the great storm of Jan. 7th and 8th:

The recent storm which passed over the West and North-west was accompanied by some very peculiar electrical phenomena, rarely seen east of the great prairies leading to the Rocky Mountains. This phenomena may be called an electrical storm in contradistinction to the auroral or magnetic storms—the former being confined to a comparatively small space, beyond which the state of the electricity in the atmosphere remains unchanged, while the latter manifests itself over whole continents simultaneously, while evolving light by the action of magnetic forces. The area in which this electrical display was confined was plainly marked, having Minnesota for its north boundary, Southern Iowa for the south, Detroit for the east, and Omaha for the west limit. It was first noticed on the telegraph wires in Central Iowa on the afternoon of Jan. 7, at 2:25 P. M. The lines leading west were rendered useless for the transmission of messages, owing to an incessant discharge of electricity, increasing in intensity until it would leap from one strap of the switch board to another, across the intervening space, and then in a luminous stream to the ground plate of the lightning arrester. At times the whole brass work of the switch board would appear as a mass of flame, illuminating the office with a blinding glare. The excellent arrangement with which every office is provided for discharging the lightning from the iron during the frequent thunder-storms of the Western plains proved adequate for the discharge in this case, although in intensity and volume much greater than ever before witnessed. For several hours previous, and for some time after the cessation of these electrical discharges, a south-west wind was blowing at a speed of thirty-five miles per hour, accompanied by light snow, with the thermometer at five degrees. At 6¼ P. M. the electrical storm had reached the Mississippi River, traveling eastward, producing similar effects to those noted in Central Iowa. At about 9½ P. M. light discharges from the Western wires were observed in the Chicago office, but it was evident that these came from a distance, and that the storm had not traveled far east of the Mississippi. Those continued at intervals during the night of the 7th and until the evening of the 8th, when the discharges became more rapid and of exceedingly high tension. When the batteries were taken off and both ends of the line left open, if the finger of an individual standing upon the floor was presented in proximity to the wire an immediate discharge took place in the form of a spark, and when a number joined hands and insulated themselves from the floor a spark could be drawn from any of them by any one standing on the floor. It was now evident that the storm had reached this locality, and it was ascertained that it had entirely ceased west of the Mississippi River. Observation disclosed the fact that with two or three exceptions the effect was confined to wires running almost due east and west, the exception being on wires running due north from Chicago, on which but little interference was noticed.

Another singular fact observed was, on some routes where a number of wires occupied the same poles one wire alone was highly charged and so affected that to work it was an impossibility, while all the others were entirely free from any external influence. In some cases the wire occupying the top of the pole would apparently receive the whole charge; in other cases the bottom wire would receive it, and still in others the charge seemed to be divided equally between all the wires. In the Chicago office the effect was similar to that observed in Iowa, and every observation confirmed the opinion that the centre line of the storm was due east from Des Moines, Iowa, to Detroit, Mich., narrowing in its limits north and south as it approached the latter place, where it arrived on the evening of the 8th inst., and rapidly subsided. A high wind, varying from twenty-eight to twenty-five miles per hour, with the same range of temperature as first noted, accompanied the electrical storm from its inception in the West until it had passed Chicago, where the weather was clear and bright, but the wind still blowing a gale. This display was observed by a large number of operators and practical telegraph men, and all accord in saying that its effects were entirely different from those experienced during the ordinary auroral storms with which they are familiar.

At the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains a similar phenomenon has been frequently witnessed upon a wire running north and south, but rarely on an east or west wire. As a high wind always prevails when the effect is experienced, many telegraph experts have attributed it to the friction of the wind, but this theory does not appear tenable, from the fact that we so frequently have the wind without the electric charge. That the electricity evolved by various processes accumulates in the atmosphere, and varies in condition and intensity, is universally admitted, and that it is stronger in Winter than in Summer has been abundantly proved. Sir Wm. Thomson has shown, by experiments with the electrometer, that during a wind the air is charged very intensely positive. Now, upon the theory that the earth is charged negative to the atmosphere, there must be a point at the surface of the earth where discharge occurs or neutralization takes place. At points where the relative humidity of the air is very great, this is doubtless ever silently going on; but during seasons of intense cold, when the air is necessarily dry, the combination is evidently rendered more difficult, and the tension thereby greatly augmented. If, under these circumstances, good conductors, such as telegraph wires, are interposed, they would certainly assist in carrying a good part of the atmospheric charge to a point where the electrical tension was far less.

What the electrical condition of the telegraph wires on the same poles were, to render one more susceptible of this inductive influence than another, is difficult to determine. Or why wires running in other than east and west directions should not have been similarly affected is a problem we shall call on our meteorological friends to assist in solving. It is a fact, however, that their resistance and insulation, as measured and adopted as a standard of excellence in propagating the electrical current of the ordinary voltaic battery, did not assist in the least in forming a theory. Should a recurrent storm pass over this latitude it is hoped that more accurate and systematic observations will be made and a possible solution result.

Sick Children and the Poor—Report of a Visitor of the Children's Aid Society.

A visitor of the Children's Aid Society has made the following report: Called on a family residing at No. 171 Mulberry-street. This family consists of father, mother, and seven children. The father has been sick for nearly a year; was formerly janitor for the Board of Education. The eldest daughter, the only member of the family capable of earning anything, has been out of employment several months. When the visitor called they were without coal or bread. The husband lay sick on his bed; mother had gone out to look for work, while, in the meantime, the neighbors in the house had taken in the little ones to keep them warm. They were temporarily supplied with coal and groceries; four of the children were taken into the Fourteenth Ward Industrial School, where they received some articles of clothing. The health of the father has since improved, the charity first bestowed has been duplicated, the daughter has got work, and hope for the future beams on the family.

The children at No. 202 West Sixteenth-street, heretofore referred to, whose mother recently died, have, through the agency of the Sixteenth Ward Industrial School and other friends, been thus far kept together. The family consists of father and seven children; the eldest is sixteen years and the youngest one year. They have frequently been without fuel, and on short allowance for food. The father expects as soon as the frost yields to get work, and be able to support his family without the aid of charity.

In the rear of No. 229 West Nineteenth-street, found a family in very destitute circumstances. Children attend the Sixteenth Ward School. The mother is confined to her room by rheumatism. Husband dead. Coal and groceries have been given them.

In the rear of No. 221 Third-street, a poor German family was found without bread or fuel. Husband is sick, and mother can get no work. To add to their misfortunes, two of their children have recently died. Aid has been rendered them, besides the Avenue C School gives them daily a loaf of bread.

In the rear of No. 57 Avenue B resides a German family. The husband, a wood-carver by trade, can get no work. Went to Philadelphia in search of employment, but was unsuccessful, and returned penniless. No income. In addition to his wife and two children, an aged mother lay in one corner of the room, apparently in the last stages of consumption. The wife expected soon to be sick, and then who should take care of grandmother was their chief worry. Two dollars' worth of provisions, with an orange and some little delicacies for the grandmother, was sent in to them.

The widow heretofore referred to, residing then at No. 60 Watt-street, who was the recipient of a little charity through the agency of the Children's Aid Society, has removed to pleasanter quarters on the Third-avenue. She has been enabled to get a few things out of pawn, so that she can go out as nurse. Her son has the promise of work in a few days, and she hopes that brighter days are dawning.

On the top floor of house No. 61 West Washington-place lives a widow and three children, Americans. Son is out of work, and the only income the mother has is $1 a week, which she gets for a limited amount of work furnished by a benevolent society of ladies connected with Calvary Church. Two of her children are in the Cottage-place School. Aid was given.

The family residing at No. 101 Tenth-avenue, whose children attend the Sixteenth Ward School, have been kept together during the Winter. The father, a painter by trade, expects work again in March. This family was literally out-of-doors when their case came to the attention of the Children's Aid Society. They have been encouraged along, though their place is one of the most poverty-struck, uncomfortable-looking ones, perhaps, in this City. In their room is neither chair, table or bedstead, and they were destitute of a stove even, until the Children's Aid Society gave them one. Last week, the son—a lad of sixteen—obtained work, and they hope to be better off when the time of the singing of birds has come.

Fire Dangers—Carelessness in Handling Gasoline.

On recommendation of the Special Committee on Gas-machines and Inflammables, the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters have issued the following instructions to insurance agents and underwriters:

No building can be insured unless the vault or house where gas is manufactured be at least twenty-five feet distant therefrom.

Stop-cocks must be placed on both the gas and air pipes near the machine in the vault, and also on the gas-pipe near the place where it enters the building, and on the air-pipe near the air-pump, when the pump is in the cellar or building.

The vent-pipe and filling-pipe must be so arranged that one cannot be opened without opening both.

All the main gas-pipes leading to the premises lighted should have an inclination toward the gas-machine, so as to return all the condensation that may take place in the pipes.

The premises to be lighted should be securely piped, and the pipes thoroughly tested by competent persons before the gas is let on, and so put up as to avoid, as much as possible, all accumulation of any condensation that may occur inside the building lighted.

Particular inquiries must be made as to the knowledge or competency of the persons who are to have charge of filling the machine, that they are sufficiently posted as to the importance of having the vent open, and the air-pump shut off while filling the machine with fluid. And the great danger of using a light in or near the gas-house or vault.

No barrels containing gasoline or other fluid, or from which gasoline has recently been emptied, (yet full of vapor,) should be allowed to be kept in any cellar, barn, shed, or outbuilding where other property is kept, or where there is a liability to use a fire or light.

It is asserted in the report that gas-machines are put up usually in the country by persons little familiar with the use and introduction of gas, or by men of little or no responsibility or character, who, intent only in their efforts to sell machines, are reckless of the life and property they endanger by their unscrupulous operations. These men make machines of poor material, and in the cheapest possible way, and by false representations, and in selling and putting up their apparatus in the cellars of dwellings, they greatly endanger the lives and property of the occupants.

The New-Hampshire Election—Nominations of Both Parties.

Both parties in New-Hampshire have now completed their nominations for State officers and members of Congress. The election takes place on Tuesday, March 11. The Democratic nominees for Congress are the present members. The nominations are as follows:

	Republican.	Democratic.
Governor	Ezekiel A. Straw.	Jas. A. Watson.
Railroad Com'r.	Edward P. Hodsdon.	Henry Colony.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Dist.	Republican.	Democratic.
First	William B. Small.	Ellery A. Hibbard.
Second	Austin F. Pike.	Samuel N. Bell.
Third	Simon G. Griffin.	Hosea W. Parker.

The Prohibitionists have also made nominations, as follows:

For Governor—Dr. John Blackmar.

Railroad Commissioner—Asa Kendall.

Congressmen—First District, A. G. Comings; Second District, J. M. Fletcher; Third District, A. C. Hardy.

A Man Who Never Fills Out His Term.

The Chicago *Evening Journal* relates the following of the present Governor of Illinois: "No sooner did Gen. John L. Beveridge return from the war, in which he was a gallant cavalry officer, than he was nominated for Sheriff of this county, and elected. Before his term as Sheriff had expired, he was elected State Senator. Before his office of Senator expired, he was nominated and elected Congressman for the State at large, to fill the vacancy caused by Gen. Logan's resignation. Last Fall, before his term of Congressman had expired, he was nominated and elected Lieutenant-Governor, which position he entered upon two weeks ago; and now, Gov. Oglesby having resigned, Gen. Beveridge becomes Governor of the State. Verily, he is one of the luckiest men, politically, in the United States."

Business Brevity.

The following, said to be from the commercial column of a Western paper, purports to be the reply of a New-Yorker to the preceptor of his son, who wrote to ask his preference in the prescribed course of studies:

WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1872.

SIR: Your's to h'd & cont's noted. Dont want son to study str'n'my. 'Twont pay. No ships run'g to stars and no prospect of it. All bosh, if 'twont h'lp trade. Also stop Latin & Greek. Boy 'll pick up such Lt'n words as petit larceny & *delirium tremens, &c.*, soon 'nough he'r in Gold b'd. I'm bullish on 'rithm't'k & sp'g, and T'k some stock in Gr'm'r too, but I can make money 'nough without L'tn and G'k, etc. No use. I'm memb' St'k Exc'g, Chamb' Com'. &c. Daboll's Arithm'tic is short of stock terms. Put boy thr'gh on margins, corn'rs, Dr.. C., qt. pr. ct., cl'r house, Railr'ds, and Go'v'ts yourself, & go short on y'r Grk and Lt'. &c., &c. They'r best md'tze for the street—always in dem'd here. I mean Dr & Cr etc. When term ends, please ship boy & Bks by N. Y. C. or H. R. R. with B. L'dg in hat, cons'g'n to ——— B'd st. Draw sight d'ft for bill Money easy—stk's stiff & short int'r'st cov'r'd. Shll I get you long on 100 L. S. at 67! Boys tuition do for margin. Exc'nge e'sy. Yours, etc.

The Rapid Transit Question.

During the past week the Rapid Transit Association has been busily engaged in advancing its scheme. A large number of prominent citizens have signed a call for a public meeting, to be held at Cooper Institute during the present month. Nothing will be done with the bill introduced in the Legislature by Senator Tiemann until after this meeting is held, and should the mass of the people urge that the line providing rapid transit between the Battery and Harlem bridge be built by the City, under the control of the Mayor, and commissioners to be appointed by the Governor of New-York, the committee will proceed to Albany and urge the passage of their bill without delay.

Under the provisions of this bill the fare for the whole distance is not to exceed 7 cents each way, while for half that distance it is not to exceed 5 cents. A number of gentlemen interested in the question will speak on the measure at the Cooper Institute meeting.

An American in a French Court.

A curious case, says *Galignani*, has just come before the Civil Tribunal of the Seine. Mr. Payne, a wealthy American, resident for some years in Paris, ordered, in 1869, from M. Clésinger, the well-known sculptor, a life-size bust in white marble of Miss Payne, the young lady whose marriage with a rich banker took place lately in the French capital. The price agreed on was 6,000 francs, and in 1870, the model in clay being terminated, and pronounced both by the father and the daughter a satisfactory likeness, one-half the price was handed to the artist. In due time the bust in marble was executed, and another 1,000 francs paid, and in September, 1871, the work was taken to Mr. Payne's residence. The next day M. Clésinger called, in the expectation of receiving the remaining 2,000 francs, but met with an unexpected disappointment, as he was informed that the work did not please, not being considered like the young lady. It was in vain that he represented that the reproduction from the clay model is a mere mechanical operation, which insures a complete *fac simile* of the figure before the workman, and that therefore if the clay bust resembled, the other must do so likewise. Mr. Payne could not be persuaded, and so cross actions were brought to decide the case. The artist claimed the 2,000 francs remaining due, while the American gentleman called on the sculptor to return the 4,000 francs which he had already received. After long arguments from counsel on both sides, the Court directed MM. Carpeaux, statuary, M. Hébert, painter, and M. Guillaume, director of the Beaux-Arts, to acts as experts, and decide if the bust presented such a measure of resemblance and artistic perfection as might be deemed unobjectionable.

A FEW WEEKS SINCE WHILE SUFFERING from a very severe cold, I became so hoarse that it was with great difficulty I could speak so as to be understood. While in this condition, Dr. Jayne's Expectorant not only gave me immediate relief, but in three to four days completely cured my cold and removed my hoarseness. I therefore take pleasure in recommending the Expectorant as being, in my judgment, the best cough medicine before the public.—*Rev. B. F. Hedden, Pastor of First Baptist Church, Camden, N. J.—World.*

Sallow Complexions
Are made clear and healthy by the use of BURNETT'S KALLISTON.—*Advertisement.*

ASK FOR IT.—Ask your druggist or grocer for the "Bell Schnapps," the purest stimulant of the age.—*Advertisement.*

A New and Beautiful Base for Artificial Teeth.

DR. M. LEVETT, Dentist, invites inspection to a remarkable invention, which, in combination with his own patent air-cells, far surpasses and entirely supersedes the use of gold plate, platina, rubber, &c. Rubber is well known to be dry, heating, and unhealthy; this base is perfectly healthy, cool, tasteless, pure, feather light, transparent, flexible, warranted durable, and feeling like the skin of the gums. It has only to be seen to be understood and appreciated.
NO. 29 EAST 13TH-ST., NEAR TIFFANY'S.

Worth Seeing.—The great variety of improved electric apparatus for protecting houses and property of all kinds from burglars, on exhibition at the Burglar Alarm Telegraph office, No. 7 Murray-street. E. HOLMES.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

New-York Stencil Works, No. 87 Nassau-st., New-York.

DIED.

BERRY.—On Sunday morning, Feb. 2, of acute bronchitis, BERTIE HALL, twin son of Charlotte Hall and Samuel J. Berry, Jr., aged 2 years, 1 month, and 11 days.

Funeral at residence of his parents, No. [illegible] State-st., Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday, 4th inst., at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

COBB.—At his residence in Parsippany, Morris County, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 31, 1873, Hon. ANDREW B. COBB, aged 69 years.

The funeral services will be held at his late residence on Thursday, Feb. 6, at 12 o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance at the depot at Morristown on the arrival of the train, which leaves the foot of Barclay-st., New-York, at 9:10 A. M.

CLAPP.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Friday morning, Jan. 31, CAROLINE CANFIELD, eldest daughter of Samuel D. and Helen C. Clapp.

Funeral services at Christ Church, Elizabeth, on Monday afternoon, Feb. 3, at 1 o'clock.

ELLERY.—On Friday, Jan. 31, WILLIAM A. ELLERY, in the 78th year of his age.

The relatives are requested to meet at the residence of his sister-in-law, Mrs. J. E. Foley, No. 312 East 10th-st., and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at St. Mark's Episcopal Church, 2d-av. and 10th-st., on Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

☞ Providence and Newport papers please copy.

FELLOWS.—On Friday morning, EDDIE BEYER, only child of James and Lena Fellows, aged 1 year, 7 months, and 14 days.

The funeral will take place on Monday, Feb. 3, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his grandfather, Geo. H. Beyer, No. 205 2d-av. The relatives and friends of the family are invited, without further invitation.

FENDT.—On Sunday, Feb. 2, MARIA ELIZABETH, wife of Charles Fendt, aged 26 years, 3 months, 3 days, after a painful and lingering illness.

The funeral will take place Tuesday noon, (12 o'clock,) from her late residence, No. 137 West 42d-st.

FREMYRE.—On Saturday, Feb. 1, 1873, JOHN FREMYRE, aged 83 years.

Funeral on Monday, Feb. 3, 2 o'clock P. M., at the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. J. H. Barber, No. 28 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn. Remains will be taken to Amsterdam, N. Y., for interment.

GRACIE.—At New-York City, Sunday, Feb. 2, 1873, of pneumonia, WM. BYRAM GRACIE, in his 71st year.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral at Grace Church, New-York City, on Tuesday, Feb. 4, at 10 o'clock A. M.

HARDY.—On Sunday, Feb. 2, ANNIE ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of John A. and Martha Hardy, aged 5 years, 2 months, and 18 days.

Funeral services on Tuesday, 4th inst., at Forty-third-street M. E. Church, between 7th and 8th avs., at 1½ o'clock; thence to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

HOTCHKISS.—Friday morning, Mrs. RUTH WHEELOCK HOTCHKISS, aged 75.

Funeral on Monday, Feb. 3, 1873, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the house of F. W. Hotchkiss, corner of South and Broad sts., Elizabeth, N. J.

IRVING.—On Friday, Jan. 31, EDGAR IRVING, in the 65th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from Calvary Church, 4th-av., corner 21st-st., on Monday morning, Feb. 3, at 9½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown by the 10:45 train from 42d-st.

LIVINGSTON.—On Saturday, Feb. 1, of consumption, in the 46th year of his age, HORACE C. LIVINGSTON, son of the late V. V. Livingston, and son-in-law of the late John D. Keese.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from the Church of the Transfiguration, in 29th-st., near Madison-av., on Monday, Feb. 3, at 12 M.

☞ Chicago and Richmond (Va.) papers please copy.

MITCHELL.—On Thursday, Jan. 30, CHARLES HALSEY MITCHELL, in the 49th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence in White Plains, on Monday, Feb. 3, at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be waiting at the depot on the arrival of the 10:40 train from New-York.

PLATT.—At Plainfield, N. J., Jan. 31, Mrs. MARIA PLATT, late of Plattsburg, N. Y., in her 87th year.

Funeral at Plainfield on Monday, 3d inst., at 1½ P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Lawrence Myers. Relatives and friends of the family and of her son, A. P. Man, are respectfully invited to attend. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of the New-Jersey Central Railroad train, which leaves foot of Liberty-st., North River, at 12:50 P. M. A train returns at 4:28 P. M.

RYUM.—On Saturday, Feb. 1, JOHN H. RYUM, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 28 East 60th-st., on Tuesday, Feb. 4, at 12½ o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—On Sabbath morning, Feb. 2, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Maria Ackerman, MARTIN M. Smith, in the 76th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, 5th inst., at 1 o'clock, from No. 25 West 33d-st., without further notice.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

STEVENSON.—At Geneva, N. Y., Jan. 14, 1873, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Rev. Dr. McLaren, Miss FANNY W. STEVENSON, aged 50 years, sister of the late John McAllister Stevenson, of Cambridge, N. Y.

THOMPSON.—Jan. 31, 1873, at the residence of his son, Henry G. Thompson, in Milford, Conn., ORIN THOMPSON, aged 84 years 10 months and 3 days.

Funeral at Enfield, Conn.

VAN VLIET.—On Saturday, Feb. 1, FREDERICK VAN VLIET, in the 21st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 252 East 57th-st., on Tuesday, the 4th inst., at 9 A. M. The remains will be taken to Rhinebeck for interment.

WISE.—On Friday afternoon, Jan. 31, 1873, ELLEN L. WISE, only daughter of Charles and Ann Wise, in the 6th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, at 2 P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 75 Skillman-st., between Park and Myrtle avs., Brooklyn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BEST PAPER! TRY IT!!

The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is the cheapest and best illustrated weekly paper published. Every number contains from ten to fifteen original engravings of new machinery, novel inventions, bridges, engineering works, architecture, improved farm implements, and every new discovery in chemistry. A year's numbers contain 832 pages and several hundred engravings. Thousands of volumes are preserved for binding and reference. The practical receipts are well worth ten times the subscription price. Terms, $3 a year by mail. Specimens sent free. May be had of all news-dealers.

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Address for the paper, or concerning patents, MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York. Branch Office, corner F and 7th sts., Washington, D. C.

THE ROSSITER COLLECTION.

BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATRIX.

The entire effects of the late T. P. Rossiter, Esq., comprising many of his most CELEBRATED PAINTINGS; also Studies, Sketches, Costumes, Armor, Engravings, Library, Artists' Materials, and his almost unique collection of
UNIQUE FURNITURE.

This collection (entire) is now on exhibition, FREE, DAY and EVENING, at the Clinton Hall Salesrooms, Astor-place, and to be sold at auction on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 5, 6, 7, and 8.
The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEA-WEED TONIC, and MANDRAKE PILLS. These are the only medicines that will cure Pulmonary Consumption. Dr. SCHENCK has been in constant practice over thirty years, continually examining lungs, and knows his medicines, if properly taken, will cure consumption. His Mandrake Pills cleanse the liver and stomach; his Sea-weed Tonic dissolves the food, stimulates the coating of the stomach, and aids digestion; his Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter, and nature throws it off without any exertion. Prepared and for sale by J. H. SCHENCK & SON, north-east corner 6th and Arch sts., Philadelphia, and by druggists and dealers generally. JNO. F. HENRY, Nos. 8 and 9 College-place, wholesale agent.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.

New scheme for 1873 now out. Prizes cashed, orders filled, information furnished. Highest rates paid for Spanish Bank Bills, Government Securities, &c., &c. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

NOTICE.

Interest coupons of Long Island City Bonds, falling due Feb. 1, 1873, will be paid on presentation at the Marine National Bank, New-York.
JOHN HOBAN, Long Island City Treasurer.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CHOICE NEW MUSIC.—"HONOR THE Ladies," waltzes, Strauss, 75c.; "Melodie in F," Rubinstein, 40c.; Gounod's "Maid of Athens," 40c.; "Butterfly Song," (Niblo's,) 30c.; "Amaryllis," 4 hds. 60c.; "Playing Fountain," galop, Herman, 35c.; "Passing Ship," and "Angel and the Child," by Gabriel, 40c. each; "Dance on Forever," Aldo, 30c.
DITSON & CO., Publishers, No. 711 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular monthly meeting will be held at the head-quarters, No. 12 University-place, THIS (Monday) EVENING, Feb. 3, at 8 o'clock.
CORNELIUS VAN COTT, President.
WM. TREBUNE, Secretary.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting will be held at head-quarters, No. 123 Duane-st., THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
CHAS. A. STETSON, JR., President.
JAMES STACK, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange on Saturday, Feb. 1, Hugh N. Camp, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of G. Irving Whitehead, Esq., referee, sold the business premises known as No. 137 Duane-street, north side, between Church-street and West Broadway, embracing a lot, 25 by 75, with a two-story and attic brick and iron-front building thereon, covering same, for $24,100, the purchaser being Wm. S. Dunn. The property was twice sold, at the first sale bringing $28,100, the purchaser being Mary I. Drew, a second mortgagee and a defendant in the legal action. The buyer, however, failing to comply with the terms of sale in paying the ten per cent. in cash required, a resale was made. Considerable dissatisfaction regarding the result of the transaction was shown by the parties in interest, it being alleged that some agreement had been entered into with the referee, which was not carried out, but as to the real merits of the controversy we know nothing, except that the property is worth more than it brought. The only other business transacted was a stock sale, details concerning which are duly noted below.

LAST WEEK'S BUSINESS.

The sales consummated last week were more numerous than usual, auctions being held on each day, and in the aggregate quite a large amount of property was disposed of, the total value so sold for the week ending with Saturday, Feb. 1, making the sum of $640,260, as against $344,230, the figures for the previous week, ending with Saturday, Jan. 25. The most important auction held was that in charge of Muller, Wilkins & Co., on Wednesday, Jan. 29, at which improved realty belonging to the estate of Joel Post, deceased, was sold. The property embraced two buildings and plot of land located at the junction of Exchange-place, Hanover and Beaver streets, known as the "Post Buildings," sold for $317,000; two stores on Pearl-street, one store on Maiden-lane, a lot on Cherry-street, and four buildings and lots on Monroe-street. The sale realized the sum of $426,121. Aside from the public sales made, business generally has been quite active, and the market closed on Saturday with a very good feeling. There is already considerable inquiry for property to rent, and an active season in this respect is anticipated. The sales to take place this week are important, for several of them are of such a character as to test the market, and the result is therefore waited for with interest.

SALES PROPOSED THE WEEK.

During the present week, at the Exchange, unless otherwise stated, the following auctions will be held, at which real estate as described will be offered for sale by the auctioneers respectively named.

To-day, Monday, Feb. 3.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., foreclosure sale by order of Supreme Court, Geo. Putnam Smith, Esq., referee, of two houses and lots on East One Hundred and Third-street, north side, 65 feet west of Third-avenue; lots each in size 17.6 by 50.11.

By James M. Miller, foreclosure sale by order of Supreme Court, Charles A. Jackson, Esq., referee, of a house and lot in Sniffen Court, west side, 59 feet west of Third-avenue and 79 feet south of Thirty-sixth-street; lot in size 12.9 by 41.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale by order of Supreme Court, Frank Rudd, Esq., referee, of one lot, with improvements, on East One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, north side, 157.9 feet east of Avenue A; lot in size 18.9 by 100.10.

The following sales are also bulletined to occur to-day, though the *Register*, but we fail to find a notice elsewhere or a legal announcement of the fact: House and lot No. 339 Pearl-street, one lot on the south side of Frankfort-street, and a house and lot on the north side of York-street, Brooklyn, 75 feet east of Charles-street.

To-morrow, Tuesday, Feb. 4.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., public auction sale of seven four-story brick stores and lots known as Nos. 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, and 360 Pearl-street, east side, commencing on the north-east corner of Cherry-street, and fronting on Franklin-square; lots average 25 feet front by from 50 to 90 feet in depth; rears somewhat irregular. An alley-way runs across the rear of all the lots, thus adding to their value for business uses. Messrs. Muller & Co. will also offer at auction, by order of the creditors of J. J. Coyne, a country residence, located at Elizabeth, N. J., situated at the west side of Grier-avenue, 317.4 feet south of Bay Way, embracing a plot of ground 53.9 by 204, with a two-story Mansard-roof frame house, 30 by 36, with extension 12 by 18, containing eleven rooms, and a stable and carriage-house thereon.

By D. M. Seaman, public auction sale, by order of the heirs of Jehiel Jagger, deceased, of the three-story attic and basement brick building and lot No. 113 Bleecker-street, north side, between Greene and Wooster streets, lot 25 by 100, building 45 feet deep. Also, the four-story brick store and lot No 150 Front-street, west side, between Maiden-lane and DePeyster streets, lot 19.7 by 71.8 by 20.2 by 71.4; building nearly covers same; sale peremptory and without reserve. The same auctioneer will, in addition, offer at auction the two-story attic and basement brick house and lot No. 106 Amity-street, south side, between Sullivan and Macdougal streets, 75 feet west of the first-named street, lot 21.11 by 115.11, with jog in rear, making the rear line 24.11 feet, house 44 feet deep.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Executors' sale, by order of Barret H. Van Auken, Esq., executor of the estate of Jesse Van Auken, deceased, the extra large first-class dwelling and lot No. 4 West Twenty-first-street, south side, 142.6 feet west of Fifth-avenue, nearly opposite the Union Club; lot, 27.6 by 92; house, four story and basement, brown-stone front, 27.6 by 48, with two-story and basement brick extension 27.6 by 20. Also, public auction sale of the two first-class four-story and basement brick tenement-houses and lots Nos. 49 and 51 Jane-street, north side, between Eighth-avenue and Hudson-street; lots in size, No. 49, 27.6 by 88; No. 51, 25 by 91; houses each about 70 feet deep. The property is well rented to good tenants.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale by order of Supreme Court, Frank Rudd, Esq., referee, of the two new four-story and basement brick houses and lots, Nos. 1,947 and 1,949 Third-avenue, east side, 141.6 feet south of One Hundred and Eighth-street. Lots each in size 17.8 by 100.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale by order of Supreme Court, R. T. Brennan, Esq., referee, of three lots on Broadway, north-east corner of Fifty-fifth-street, together forming a plot in size 75.6 by 98.3 by 62.9 by 112.1. Also, one lot on West Fifty-fifth-street, north side, 96.3 feet east of Broadway, adjoining above in rear, in size 25 by 84.8 by 25 by 82.8.

Wednesday, Feb. 5.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., partition sale, by order of Supreme Court, Richard C. Fellows, Esq., referee, of the following valuable City real estate: Plot of ground on the north-east corner of Madison-avenue and Ninetieth-street, having a front on the avenue of 100.8 feet, and on the street of 82.2 feet. Plot of ground opposite, on the north-west corner of Madison-avenue and Ninetieth-street, having front on avenue of 100.8 feet, and on street of 11.1 feet. House and lot No. 80 East Broadway, between Catharine and Market streets, lot 24.11x83.10, and house and lot No. 60 East Broadway, between same streets; lot 25.1 x about 60 feet.

By James M. Miller, foreclosure sale by order of Supreme Court, Wm. H. Leonard, Esq., referee, of two houses and lots on East Fifty-seventh-street, south side, 218 feet east of Lexington-avenue; lots each in size 16 by 100.5. Also, same referee, a house and lot on the south-west corner of Hudson and Jane streets; lot 19 by 55.

By Sheriff, at City Hall, legal sale of interest in the house and lot No. 31 West Thirty-second-street, north side, 445 feet west of Fifth-avenue; lot 25 by 98.9. Also, an interest in a house and lot on East Seventy-eighth-street, north side, 287.2 feet east of Fourth-avenue; lot 18.8 by 102.2.

Thursday, Feb. 6.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., public auction sale, by order of owner, of the three-story brown-stone house and lot, No. 111 East Sixty-fifth-street, north side, between Fourth and Lexington avenues, lot 20 by ½ block, house 50 feet deep. Also, the following extensive list of choice up-town unimproved property, located as noted: St. Nicholas-avenue, One Hundred and Twentieth-street and One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, a plot containing about eleven lots, situate on the south-easterly corner of St. Nicholas avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, being 154 feet 7 inches in front on the avenue, and 230 feet on One Hundred and Twenty-first-street; also, two lots on north side of One Hundred and Twentieth-street, adjoining the rear of the One Hundred and Twenty-first-street lots. These lots will be sold together. Eighth and New Avenues and One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, fifteen full lots, comprising the entire front on the north side of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, between the Eighth and New avenues; Eighth-avenue, three lots on south-east corner of One Hundred and Eleventh-street, full; Eighth-avenue, one lot north-east corner of One Hundred and Eleventh-street, full; Ninth-avenue and Two Hundred and Eighth-street, eight lots on north-west corner of Ninth-avenue and Two Hundred and Eighth-street, being four on the avenue and four adjoining on the street, all full; Tenth-avenue, one lot north-west corner of Eighty-second-street, full; Ninety-ninth-street, two lots, south side, 250 feet east of Fifth-avenue, full; Ninety-ninth-street, one lot south side, 250 feet west of Eighth-avenue, full; Ninety-ninth-street, one lot north side, 250 feet west of Eighth-avenue; One Hundred and Fourth-street, four lots, north side, between Fifth and Madison avenues, and three lots, south side, 250 feet east of Fifth-avenue; One Hundred and ninth-street, one lot, south side, 170 feet east of Fifth-avenue, full; One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, four lots, south side, 175 feet west of Seventh-avenue Boulevard; One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, eleven lots, south side, between Tenth-avenue and Manhattan-street; One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets, twenty-three lots on north side of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and south side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets, between Tenth and New avenues. The above proposed sale is one of special importance, and it should, as it undoubtedly will, receive particular attention from investors generally, the lots having been selected with care as among the most desirable for investment in the City and they are now sold only because the owner, Mr. Benjamin Lehmaier, is about taking up his permanent residence in Europe.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., public auction sale of the three-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot No. 231 East Forty-eighth-street, north side, 208 feet west of Second-avenue. Lot in size, 20 by 100.5; house 45 feet deep.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., foreclosure sale, by order of Supreme Court, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, of two lots, in size each 15 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, south side, one 95 feet east of Third-avenue, and the other 260 feet east of Third-avenue; also, one lot, 15.10 by 64.11, on East One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, south side, 70.2 feet east of Fourth-avenue.

Saturday, Feb. 8.

By James M. Miller, foreclosure sale, by order of Supreme Court, Wm. H. Leonard, Esq., referee, of one lot with improvements on East Sixty-second-street, south side, 98.9 feet east of Fourth-avenue. Lot in size 18.9 by 100.5.

This sale will close the week's business.

RECENT PRIVATE SALES.

The following sales, recently made at private contract, are reported:

By Allen, Dooley & Henriques, No. 96 Broadway, 101 lots, located as follows: Fifteen lots, East Seventy-first-street, south side, 95 feet east of Avenue A, all full size; three lots, full, south-west corner Avenue B and Seventy-second-street; eighteen lots, all full, East Seventy-second-street, south side, between Avenues A and B; eight lots, Avenue A, east side, block front between Seventy-first and Seventy-second streets; three lots forming plot 60.4 by 95, north-west corner Avenue B and Seventy-second-street; four lots in rear, south side of Seventy-second-street, 95 feet west of Avenue B, each 25 by 64.4; two full lots, north-east corner Avenue A and Seventy-second-street; fourteen lots, all full size, in rear, north side Seventy-second-street, ten full lots, East Seventy-third-street, south side, 100 feet east of Avenue A; twelve lots, north-east corner Avenue A and Seventy-third-street, and twelve lots, south-east corner Avenue A and Seventy-fourth-street, all full size. Sold together as one parcel for $250,000.

By A. C. Lamson & Son, No. 8 Pine-street, plot of eight full lots, four each on East Ninety-second and Ninety third streets, respectively, (rears adjoining,) east of Park-avenue, sold together for $47,000, and [illegible]

full lots on West Eighty-fifth-street, east of Ninth-avenue, sold for $26,000.

By V. K. Stevenson & Son, No. 11 Pine-street, and No. 260 Fifth-avenue, house and lot, No. 10 St. Luke's-place, north side of Leroy-street, between Bedford and Hudson streets, 24 by 90 by 100, sold for $15,100.

By Wm. H. Rayner, No. 5½ Pine-street, the three-story brick house and lot, No. 226 Putnam-avenue, Brooklyn, 20 by 25 by 100, sold for $8,000; also, plot of land located at Tremont, Westchester County, situated on Prospect-avenue, 50 by 150, sold for $600.

EXCHANGE STOCK SALES.

At the Exchange on Saturday, Feb. 1, at a stock auction, Muller, Wilkins & Co. disposed of the following securities at the percentage prices noted:

4 shares Central New-Jersey Land Improvement Company, par, $100 each	70
20 shares Bull's Head Bank, par, $25 each	205
$4,275 Manhattan Gas-Light Company, 7 per cent. certificates. Accrued interest from 1st Dec. last to be charged to the purchaser	99½
15 shares Phenix Fire Insurance Company, par, $50 each	99
40 shares Lenox Fire Insurance Company, par, $25 each	78
$5,000 Peruvian and Chilian Consolidated 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, due July, 1874. In Jan. and July	110

Exchange Sale, Saturday, Feb. 1, 1873.

NEW-YORK.

By Hugh N. Camp.

1 two-story and attic brick and iron-front house and lot, No. 137 Duane-st., n. s., between Church-st. and West Broadway, lot 25x75, building corner lot	$24,100

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Jan. 31.

Allen-st., No. 35, w. s., 75 ft. s. of Hester-st., 25 x87.6	$30,300
Clinton-st., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Rivington-st., 25x100, h. and l.	24,000
Division-st., s. s., and East Broadway, n. s., junction New Canal-st., 27 ft. on Division-st., foreclosure	13,000
Gouverneur-st., e. s., No. 58, 25x—, foreclosure	10,000
Henry-st., No. 313, n. s., 311 ft. e. of Scammell-st., 25.6x100	10,000
Pine-st., No. 11, 23.9x78.9	85,000
Roosevelt-st., No. 95, e. s., 79.8 ft. n. of Cherry-st., 20.1x81.5, ¼ part, Ca. G.	500
2d-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x87, h. and l.	15,000
33d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d-av., 18.4x98.9, h. and l.	13,000
34th-st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of 10th-av., 50x98.9, h. and l., mortgages, $8,600	22,000
38th-st., s. s., 254 ft. w. of 7th-av., 27x98.9, mortgages, $8,000	Nom.
38th-st., s. s., 140 ft. e of Park-av., 20x98.9, foreclosure	38,000
85th-st., n. s., 273 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x102.2	2,400
99th-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.9	9,000
118th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x½ block, 2 lots	Nom.
131st-st., n. s., 355 ft. e. of 6th-av., widened, 50x99 11	8,800
Avenue A, w. s., 20 ft. n. of 17th-st., 24x69	18,000
3d-av., e. s., 123.10 ft. s. of 108th-st., 17.8x100, h. and l., foreclosure	12,000
4th-av., n. e. corner 78th-st., 51 2x100, mortgages $13,000	28,000
South 5th-av., e. s., No. 55, 15 ft. s. of Bleecker-st., 25x100	23,500
9th-av., e. s., 22 ft. n. of 23d-st., 58x65, 3 hs. and ls., mortgages $53,000	84,000

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCES.

Basin between piers Nos 32 and 33 East River	$30,000
East Broadway and New-Canal-st., lot running through to Division-st.	10,500

LEASE.

Catharine-st., e. s., 27 ft. n. of Madison-st., 27x100, 21 years, per year	$1,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

W. H. FALCONER'S REAL ESTATE OFFICE, No. 100 4th-av., near 12th-st. (Established 1853.)

Houses and lots sold; stores and houses let and rents collected; entire charge taken of property. Charges moderate and references unexceptionable.

FOR SALE—JUST BEYOND THE CENTRAL PARK, a large double house, in perfect order and with all modern improvements; stable and coach house very roomy; green-house, &c.; four or five lots of ground, artistically laid out. This is a very desirable residence for any one wanting a large house, large grounds, and commodious stable, in a desirable neighborhood, near the Park, and is a rare opportunity; early possession; price $50,000. The above property is worth much more than is asked for it. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM of years, the building known as The Workingwoman's Home, No. 45 Elizabeth-st., running through to Mott-st., covering about six City lots. The building has light on all sides; is substantially built, and suitable for a light manufacturing business or tenements. $70,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine.

A VERY HANDSOME FOUR-STORY stone house, very near 5th-av., 28x65x104. built by owner, and never before offered to rent, will be rented to a private family, furnished or unfurnished; possession before 1st May, if desired. **OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, Corner of 17th-st.**

AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BASEMENT and sub-cellar brown-stone front house and lot on West 56th-st., near 5th-av., full size, in perfect order. For further particulars, apply to ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house and lot west side of 5th-av., south of 48th-st., fully and elegantly furnished. For permits and further particulars, apply to ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, No. 96 Broadway.

FOUR-STORY BASEMENT AND SUB-cellar brown-stone front house and lot on East 53d-st., near 5th-av., elegantly frescoed, hard-wood finish, new house, full size. For permits and further particulars, apply to ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, No. 96 Broadway.

A WELL-BUILT, DESIRABLY-LOcated three-story high-stoop brown-stone house for sale on West 55th-st., near Lexington-av.—Price low and terms to suit. Also, other houses and some desirable dwellings from $13,000 to $14,000. W. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, Broadway and 7th-av., corner 44th-st.

CHARLES E. WHITE, REAL ESTATE BROKER, No. 159 Broadway. Particular attention paid to the renting of property and collecting of rents. Responsible references given.

WIDE STORE FOR SALE.—FOR SALE, with possession May 1 next, the five-story store, 39 feet wide, known as No. 43 New-st., and adjoining the New-York Warehouse and Indemnity Company Building, and close to Exchange-place and the Stock Exchange; price, $45,000, on easy terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A VERY PRETTY AND ATTRACTIVE white marble house, three stories, high stoop, in Lexington-av., near 35th-st.; in perfect order; price $23,000. For sale by **OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, Corner of 17th-st.**

$40,000 FOR A MAGNIFICENT four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x60, lot half the block, on West 23d-st.; also, a large number of others, from $11,000 to $180,000. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

FOR SALE—WITH EARLY POSSESSION, the first-class four-story brown-stone house, No. 622 5th-av., near 50th-st.; Columbia College lease, $800 per annum, fifteen years to run; size 25.5x65; lot 100 feet deep; price, $70,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOUR-STORY BASEMENT AND SUB-cellar brown-stone front house and lot, on Madison-av., near 34th-st.; full size, and in perfect order. For permits and particulars apply to ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, No. 96 Broadway.

ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BASEMENT and subcellar brown-stone front house and lot, on Madison-av., near 53d-st. For permits and particulars apply to ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN EAST 78TH-st., near 5th-av., house, four story, high stoop, brown stone, thirty feet wide, porte cochère and stable in the rear; all in perfect order; possession May 1, 1873. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

A DESIRABLE LOT FOR SALE ON 45th-st., near 6th-av.—Suitable for private dwelling or first-class flats; size 25x100; price moderate. Also, other desirable and cheap lots. W. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, Broadway and 7th-av., cor. 44th-st.

FOR SALE ON 5TH AND PARK AVS.—No. 556 5th-av., decorated and furnished in the most elegant manner; No. 61 Park-av., now being decorated; price low, terms easy. Inquire of J. CAMPBELL, Pacific Bank.

SEVERAL DESIRABLE RESIDENCES on 46th, 47th, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, and 56th sts., near 5th-av.; some new houses. For particulars apply to ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, 96 Broadway.

WEST 56TH-ST.—A VERY GOOD FOUR-story high-stoop house, built by owner in the most substantial manner; price reasonable; size 16.8 x63. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE on an up-town street, between 4th and Lexington avs., three story, high stoop, brown stone, 18.9x45x100; first-class order; price moderate; terms easy. HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d-st.

FOR SALE—WITH POSSESSION MAY 1, 1873, the four-story store No. 74 John-st., between William and Gold sts. The store is 24 by 80 feet, and the lot 90 feet deep. Price $50,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A PLOT OF GROUND NEAR UNION-square and Broadway, 70x92, suitable for large establishment. W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th-av., near 12th-st.

A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, 12th-st., between 2d and 4th avs. Cheap and easy terms. W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th-av., near 12th-st.

A SMALL BROWN-STONE HOUSE, modern improvements, 18th-st., near 2d-av.; price $14,000; terms easy. W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th-av., near 12th-st.

THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST., BETWEEN Park and Lexington avs., a very desirable small house for sale low. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

JERE. JOHNSON, Auctioneer, No. 21 Park-row, opposite new Post-office, issues daily lists of all New-York property in his hands for sale, exchange or rent.

FOR SALE—THREE LOTS ON GREENE-ST. and one lot on Prince-st. T. D. MATHER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

A HANDSOME PLOT OF ABOUT twenty lots on St. Nicholas-av., near 155th-st., for sale low. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO ENTIRE BLOCKS OF ground between St. Nicholas and 10th avs., south of 150th-st. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STABLE LOTS FOR SALE.—FOUR lots on 40th-st., corner Park-av. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

$5,000, $5,500, $6,000, $6,500, $7,000, and upward, will buy first-class brick dwellings, containing ten rooms or more, with modern improvements, good location, convenient to Grand and Roosevelt sts. to New-York, and cars to City Hall, Brooklyn; terms easy; call and see before you purchase. Williamsburg and Nineteenth Ward, Brooklyn, real estate for sale and to rent a specialty. O. V. HOLCOMB, No. 87 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

HOMES.

Houses, lots, farms, manufacturing sites, and building sites on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey and Newark and New-York Railroads. Apply to A. D. HOPE or ELSTON MARSH, No. 119 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT GREENWICH, CONN.—The dwelling-house of the subscriber, with five acres of land, or more if desired, fronting on main avenue, all in perfect order, requiring no outlay whatever; will be sold a great bargain. For terms, &c., apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway.

Also about eighteen acres of fine meadow, suitable for building sites, having good views, fronting on main avenue of the village, admirably located; terms very easy.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—THE AMELIA Hotel, Amelia Court-house, Virginia, thirty miles from Richmond, on Richmond and Danville Railroad, containing sixty rooms, with brick stores on street, and 180 acres of land, adjoining depot and Court-house. Apply to A. V. SCOTT, Amelia Court-house, Virginia, or S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 15 East 26th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF ABOUT TWELVE acres, at Fort George, on high ground, and on both sides of 10th-av.; price $223,000. ALSO, At Spuyten Duyvil, a plot of twenty acres; high ground; water rights with site; price $325,000. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT PLEASANTVILLE, WEST-chester County, thirty miles from City by Harlem Railroad, late residence of Caleb Wildey, deceased; it is handsomely situated, and contains about six acres; all kinds of fruit; buildings in complete repair. Apply on the premises.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

WESTCHESTER PROPERTY—IMproved and unimproved, in lots or by the acre; chances for good investments. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

TO LEASE.—SEVENTEEN ACRES OF ground for gardening or dairy purposes at Lower Ravenswood, near Hunter's Point. For particulars apply to H. MERRITT, No. 53 3d-av.

THREE HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO Let—Five minutes from depot; three trains daily; three hours from New-York. F. A. ROCKWELL, Ridgefield, Conn.

FINE RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS—Modern improvements, unfailing stream; three minutes from all trains and harbor; price $7,000. ARTHUR E. SKELDING, Riverside Station, Conn.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF EIGHTY-SEVEN valuable lots (many of which are in the vicinity of the Central and Morningside Parks) situate on 8th, 9th, 10th, New, and St. Nicholas avs., 99th, 104th, 109th, 114th, 120th, 121st, 123d, 125th, 128th, 129th, and 208th sts.; also, brown stone house, No. 111 East 65th-st. By order of Benjamin Lehmaier, Esq., who is about making Europe his permanent residence. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction THURSDAY, FEB. 6, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales Room, 111 Broadway:

ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE, ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH-STREET AND ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIRST-STREET.—A plot containing about eleven lots, situate on the south-easterly corner of St. Nicholas-av. and 121st-st., being 154 feet 7 inches in front on the avenue, and 230 feet on 121st-st; also, two lots on north side of 120th-st., adjoining the rear of the 121st-st. lots. These lots will be sold together.

EIGHTH AND NEW AVENUES AND ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH-STREET.—Fifteen full lots, comprising the entire front on the north side of 114th-st., between the 8th and New avs.

EIGHTH-AVENUE.—Three lots on south-east corner of the 8th-av. and 111th-st., full.

EIGHTH-AVENUE.—One lot north-east corner of 111th-st. and 8th-av., full.

NINTH-AVENUE AND TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTH-STREET.—Eight lots on north-west corner of 9th-av. and 208th-st., being four on the avenue and four adjoining on the street, all full.

TENTH-AVENUE.—One lot north-west corner of 10th-av. and 82d-st., full.

NINETY-NINTH-STREET.—Two lots south side, 250 feet east of 5th-av., full.

NINETY-NINTH-STREET.—One lot south side, 250 feet west of 8th-av., full.

NINETY-NINTH-STREET.—One lot north side, 250 feet west of 8th-av.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH-STREET.—Four lots, north side, between 5th and Madison avs.

Three lots, south side, 250 feet east of 5th-av.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH-STREET.—One lot, south side, 170 feet east of 5th-av., full.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.—Four lots, south side, 175 feet west of 7th-av. Boulevard.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.—Eleven lots, south side, between 10th-av. and Manhattan-st.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH AND ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH STREETS.—Twenty-three lots on north side of 128th and south side of 129th sts., between 10th and New avs.

BROWN-STONE HOUSE NO. 111 EAST SIXTY-FIFTH-STREET.—The three-story brown-stone house and lot situate on the north side of 65th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., and known as No. 111. House, 20x50; contains modern improvements. Lot, ½ block.

SEVENTY PER CENT. MAY REMAIN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

Maps at office of the auctioneer on and after Feb. 1.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL AT public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway in the City of New-York, on the 4th day of FEBRUARY, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, the two valuable tenement-houses and lots on the north side of Jane-st., between Hudson-st. and the 8th-av., numbered 49 and 51 Jane-st. No. 49 is 27 feet six inches wide and 88 feet in depth, with a slight jog in the westerly line, with a four-story and basement double tenement-house. No. 51 is 25 feet wide and 91 feet deep on the westerly side, and 85 feet 3 inches on the easterly side, with a slight jog on the easterly side. The westerly line of the westerly house and lot is distant 98 feet 6 inches easterly from Hudson-st.

Both houses are in good order and filled with a good class of tenants. A large portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

For further particulars apply to FLANAGAN, BRIGHT & MARTINE, Attorneys, No. 31 Nassau-st.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer.

AT AUCTION—FOR CASH—BY ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York.—Will be sold at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, City of New-York, by WILLIAM KENNELLY, (of No. 4 Pine-st.,) Auctioneer, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of February next, at noon, the unexpired leasehold estate (two years from May 1, 1873,) in the lots and store and three adjoining buildings, (five stories high,) at the south-west corner of Broadway and West 35th-st., in said City, with covenant for renewal of term by lessors, or to pay for the buildings. FRANCIS BYRNE, Attorney for Administrator, &c., No. 83 Nassau-st.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE, WITHOUT RESERVE, OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BLEECKER AND FRONT STS., BY ORDER HEIRS OF JEHIEL JAGGER, DECEASED.

D. M. SEAMAN will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 4, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

BLEECKER-STREET.—Three-story, attic, basement, and under cellar brick building and lot, No. 113 Bleecker-st., near Greene, 25x100.

FRONT-STREET.—Four-story and under cellar brick store and lot, No. 150 Front-st., near Maiden-lane, about 20x71 feet.

Sixty per cent. on mortgage. Maps, &c., at No. 14 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF NO. 4 WEST 21ST-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 4, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) N. Y., sale by order of Barret H. Van Auken, Esq., executor of Jesse Van Auken, deceased;

WEST TWENTY-FIRST-STREET—The extra large first-class dwelling and lot, No. 4 West 21st-st., south side, 142.6 feet west of 5th-av.: house is four story and basement, brown-stone front, 27.6x48 feet, with two-story and basement extension, 27.6x20 feet; has independent walls, and contains the improvements; lot 27.6x92 feet. Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps and permits at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON PEARL-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway:

PEARL-STREET.—The seven four-story brick stores and lots, situate on the easterly side of Pearl-st., commencing on the north-east corner of Cherry-st., and known as Nos. 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, and 360 Pearl-st.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT ON AMITY-ST.

D. M. SEAMAN will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 4, 1873, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

The two-story attic and basement brick house and lot, No. 106 Amity-st., near Sullivan; house 22x44, modern improvements, and newly painted and papered; lot 22 front, 25 rear, and 115 feet deep. Fifty per cent on mortgage. Maps, &c. at No. 14 Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE, AT GREENWICH, Conn.—A comfortable cottage: nine rooms, stable, garden, &c., in the best part of the village, on Putnam-av.; rent only $750 per year; possession April 1; will be furnished for a good tenant on a lease of three or five years. Apply to owner. FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, to rent, furnished and unfurnished, several brick villas; gas, water, baths, and all modern improvements; gardens, lawns, shade-trees; thirty-five minutes of Wall-st. Apply to E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN, Real Estate Broker, No. 130 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE.—NO. 20 WEST 9TH-st., near 5th-av., dwelling or business. No. 222 East 14th-st., near 3d-av., dwelling, furnished. No. 138 East 15th-st., near 3d-av., dwelling, unfurnished. W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th-av., near 12th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT NEAR Madison-square.—High stoop, roomy, every convenience; in thorough order; rent $350. Apply to S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 104 Broadway.

TO LET, FURNISHED—AN ELEGANT brown-stone house, in 51st-st., near 5th-av., for one year, at low rent to a small family; owner going to Europe. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

NO. 27 IRVING-PLACE—AT MODERate rent, to a good tenant. For permits, terms, &c., apply in writing to W. H. ROSS, No. 38 Wall-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,

FOR RAILROADS, ENGINEERS, LAWYERS, ARCHITECTS, AND COAL COMPANIES,

On the third, fourth, and fifth floors, In Building Nos. 69, 71, and 73 Broadway, Corner of Rector-st.

Recently remodeled, containing every convenience, perfectly ventilated and lighted, with a first-class

PASSENGER ELEVATOR.

Now ready for occupancy. Apply to EDWARD MATTHEWS, NOS. 4 AND 6 BROAD-ST.

MADISON-SQUARE PROPERTY, NEAR BROADWAY AND 5TH-AV. To lease—lot and dwelling on 23d-st.; 50 feet front, with full lot in rear on 22d-st. This valuable property would be leased for a term of years on favorable conditions. For particulars apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING. SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE—WITH EARLY POSSESSION, a first-class four-story store, with three fronts; about 80 feet front on Park-place and 150 feet front on Church-st., and 50 feet front on rear street. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—For a term of years, the fine brown-stone house No. 13 East 14th-st., adjoining Chickering's. For particulars inquire of E. S. BOOTH, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE, WITH STEAM POWER—A plot of ground 75 feet front, including corner lot; would erect a building to suit a responsible tenant. Apply to McCLAVE BROS., 11th-av. and 22d-st.

BROADWAY STORES, NEAR 44TH-st., to let; rents from $1,200 up; location the best; suitable for any business. Also, corner store on 3d-av. W. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK., Broadway and 7th-av., corner 44th-st.

HOUSE ON 5TH-AV.—ON A LONG lease, for business purposes, or to let furnished. Address, by letter, B. T. J., No. 1150 Broadway.

NO. 596 BROADWAY.—TO LET—THE first loft, 55x200, well lighted with side windows. Apply to J. O. FOWLER, No. 96 Nassau-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY, OR HIRE WITH privilege of buying, a good house, eleven or twelve rooms, and not less than two acres of land; must be less than a mile from railroad station, and about an hour from New-York; New-York State preferred; price must be moderate. Apply to E. P. JOHNSON, No. 55 Liberty-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FURNISHED ROOMS ON THE first or second floor, for light housekeeping, by a small American family of adults; all modern improvements indispensable; permanent if suited; location between 4th and 24th sts., 1st and 5th avs.; price not to exceed $35 per month; no Jews need apply. Address CAREFUL TENANT, Box No. 128 *Times* Office, with full particulars.

FINANCIAL.

THE

Consolidated Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY CO.

(CONSOLIDATED,)

Of Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

30 year 7 per cent., with Sinking Fund of 2 1-2 per cent. of Gross Earnings.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD IN NEW-YORK. INTEREST SEMI-ANNUALLY, FEBRUARY AND AUGUST.

This road is formed by the consolidation of the St. Louis and South-eastern, the Evansville, Henderson, and Nashville, and the Edgefield and Kentucky Railroads, and is the shortest and best possible route from ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO to NASHVILLE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, MACON, MOBILE, SAVANNAH, and CHARLESTON. Its superstructure and equipment are unsurpassed by any in the West.

ITS MONTHLY EARNINGS HAVE, SINCE THE CONSOLIDATION, ALREADY REACHED AN AVERAGE OF $105,000, AND ARE AMPLE TO OPERATE THE ROAD AND PAY THE INTEREST ON THE ENTIRE BONDED DEBT.

Three hundred and fifty-eight miles of this road are completed and fully equipped. The Consolidated Bonds are issued at the rate of $21,000 per mile for the purpose of making a single debt, completing branches, and supplying equipment to meet the rapidly-increasing business. $1,600,000 have been sold, and we offer a limited number at **90 and accrued interest in currency.**

The St. Louis Board of Trade recently passed a series of resolutions expressing the opinion "THAT THIS WILL BECOME ONE OF THE BEST PAYING LINES LEADING OUT OF ST. LOUIS," congratulating the stockholders on "THE HONORABLE AND ABLE MANAGEMENT OF THE PROPERTY," expressing the belief "that THE SECURITY OFFERED BY THE CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS TO THE AMOUNT OF $21,000 PER MILE IS GOOD, AND RECOMMENDING THEM WITHOUT HESITATION AS AN INVESTMENT TO CAPITALISTS, BOTH AT HOME AND ABROAD."

Under the terms of the Consolidated Mortgage parties holding Bonds issued by the St. Louis and South-eastern Railway Company of Illinois and Indiana, or by the Evansville, Henderson, and Nashville Railroad Company, (7 per cent. currency,) are entitled to the privilege of exchanging the same for the Consolidated Bonds, and can do so upon application.

We unhesitatingly recommend these Bonds as an unexceptionable Railway Security.

Full particulars furnished, upon application, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

WINSLOW & WILSON. No. 70 William-st., New-York.

Lake Ontario Shore R.R.

7 PER CENT. GOLD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

At 92 1-2 and Accrued Interest.

Issue, **$20,000** per mile. **Subscriptions to the Capital Stock over $2,000,000.** Road runs through a **populous** and **rich agricultural** district from **Oswego** to **Lewiston,** on the **Niagara River,** with branches to **Buffalo** and **Suspension Bridge.** Connects at either end with leading **Trunk Lines**; is **admirably located** for securing large and profitable **local** and **through business**; **45** miles of track already laid; and whole length, **150** miles, under contract to be finished within ensuing year. Pamphlets with full particulars furnished.

We commend the above loan as one of the most reliable and attractive on the market. For sale by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD,

OF LONG ISLAND

SEVEN PER CENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

(EXTENSION,)

DUE 1892.

For sale by **WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN,** No. 58 Wall-st.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS. BANKERS, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Issue LETTERS OF CREDIT upon London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the continent.

Buy and sell Exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh, and Glasgow.

LOST OR MISLAID—SCRIP NO. 4, 50 Shares New-York Hemp and Flax Manufacturing Company's Stock, in favor of the late William Henry Carter. The finder will please return to TUCKER, CARTER & CO., No. 70 South-st.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN

Railway Extension

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

CAPITALISTS AND ALL INVESTORS are invited to examine the merits of the Bonds issued by the INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, and secured by a First Mortgage on its Extension Line of 217 miles. On this work, **100 miles, from Champaign to Havana,** on the Illinois River, **are completed,** and trains will run over that section in the second week of January. The remaining distance of 85 miles to Keokuk, on the Mississippi, with the branch of 32 miles to Decatur, now graded and track partly down, will be finished in ample time for the business of 1873. The character of soil, increasing productions, and wide belt of country tributary to this part of the line, assure for it very large remunerative business.

The road from Indianapolis to Pekin, 202½ miles, has been in operation a little more than two years, and has established success. **Its earnings have steadily increased, giving in 1872 an excess of $395,000 over 1871. Net receipts** from this part of the line alone **are more than sufficient to respond punctually to interest on all Bonds** made and issued by the Company. It rarely occurs that this can be said of any railroad during negotiation of its securities.

The entire line of 420 miles has the support of a populous, exceedingly rich, and productive agricultural region, passes through and **connects important towns and cities,** and crosses immense deposits of good coal, all of which **insure local business of great magnitude.** Its own Western and North-western connections, substantially under same control, with prominent intersecting roads, will furnish large through traffic. The managers appreciate the necessity of unusually large equipment, and are providing for it as rapidly as possible. This, with new elevator accommodations, under construction expressly for this road, at Indianapolis, will greatly increase its facilities and **enable it to take large offered business, which it has been obliged to decline.**

Particular attention is asked to the unusual strength of these Bonds, which are a liability of the entire Corporation owning a line of 420 miles, and are also completely secured by a first and only mortgage on the extension. Of the whole line, **308 miles are completed,** and 26 more are graded.

With the certainty that Government rates of interest will in a short time be largely reduced, holders of 5-20s will find it advantageous to realize at present high prices, and reinvest in these Bonds, which we recommend as possessing ample security for all investors. As an investment, they cannot fail to prove largely remunerative.

The Bonds are seven per cent., gold, $1,000 each, **convertible into stock** at par, at the option of the holder, and may be registered without charge. **Price, 90** and accrued interest in currency. Coupons, Jan. and July 1, free of tax.

All negotiable securities received in exchange at best market rates.

Full particulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROTHERS,

Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY. OMAHA BRIDGE BONDS.

In accordance with the provisions of the above bonds, we, the undersigned, give notice that the following numbers, viz.:

679	2,244	2,439	2,414	177	165
2,4?4	1434	2,500	2,065	1,701	2,033
1,893	872	149	1,840	668	1,283
1,647	1,727	1,957	2,315	1,987	2,174
842	1,276	539	110	1,507	67
757	1,582	1,115	1,316	1,068	1,781
540	2,332	1,102	615	514	....

Were this day designated by lot in our presence to be redeemed, together with the premium thereon, as provided in said bonds, at the London and San Francisco Bank, limited, No. 22 Old Broad-st., London, E. C., England, or at the office of Drexel, Morgan & Co., in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of April, 1873. —New-York, Nov. 15, 1872.

(Signed,)

[Seal.] J. PIERPONT MORGAN, ELISHA ATKINS, } Trustees.

Attest: J. NORRIS ROBINSON, of DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

DAVID W. PRICE, Notary Public, New-York County.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

Morris and Essex Railroad Seven Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.

These Bonds are a first lien upon thirty-six miles of the line of road, and a first lien upon the real estate and Dock Property at Hoboken, worth the entire amount of the issue of Bonds.

Interest on the Morris and Essex Bonds and the Share Capital of about $15,000,000 are guaranteed by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway Company, which has leased the property in perpetuity.

For sale by

WOOD & DAVIS,

Bankers, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. BONDS OF THE MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY, COUPON AND REGISTERED; INTEREST JUNE AND DECEMBER. DENOMINATIONS $1,000 and $500.

We offer these bonds for sale at 90, and accrued interest, believing them to be a secure, as well as a profitable investment. Full particulars furnished on application.

VERMILYE & CO., Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO., No. 66 Exchange-place.

OFFICE OF

HOFFMAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.

No. 130 Broadway.

M. F. HODGES, President.

OLIVER A. DRAKE, Sec'y. SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Gen. A.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1873.

The assessment on the stock of this Company has all been paid in cash.

Capital and Surplus, after allowing for Boston and other losses,

$301,595 00.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP BOUGHT AND SOLD BY WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

THE OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of officers and managers for the ensuing year will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 25th day of February proximo.

The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock M., and closed at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M., Feb. 5, until the morning of Feb. 26, 1873.

FRED. F. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY, OF MARYLAND, NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company, for the election of President and Directors and other business, will be held at this office, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

The transfer-books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M., Feb. 8, until the morning of Feb. 20.

H. C. HICKS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1873.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Twenty-five Directors of this Company, also for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of February, 1873. The poll will be open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.

AUGUSTUS COLSON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

ISSUED BY THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.

AND

GUARANTEED BY NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

THE MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey. Its bonds are issued on the basis of half cost. They are GUARANTEED. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. THIS BOND OFFERS AN ADVANTAGE OVER ALL THE OTHER MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, IN THAT, WITH EQUAL SECURITY IT IS LESS IN PRICE.

We commend it to investors.

For sale by

Allen, Stephens & Co.,

BANKERS, NO. 25 PINE-ST.

NOTICE TO INVESTORS.

CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN.

$5,000,000

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

COUPON AND REGISTERED. INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, APRIL AND OCTOBER.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN, or eastern end of this line, whose Bonds were so rapidly sold last Summer,

Is Now Finished,

and will be opened for business, in connection with the TOLEDO AND WABASH and other Western Roads, at a very early day. The CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN, or western end of this line, is now being rapidly built, and the Company expect it to be finished during the present year.

THIS GREAT TRUNK LINE, when completed through, will be of immense advantage to the shipping interests of the Great West, being *Level, Straight* and thirty-three miles Shorter than any other route. Having connections with all the lines running into Buffalo at the East and Chicago at the West, and under the management of some of the most experienced railroad operators of the country, its success is rendered a certainty, and its Bonds must be a safe and profitable investment. It makes the shortest and best connections going West, both at Toledo and Detroit, and is the only Seven per Cent. Gold Bond on any through Trunk line now offered.

Pamphlets and all information furnished by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

CONVERTIBLE MIDLAND BONDS

A 7 per cent. Mortgage Bond for sale on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on THE THIRD LARGEST ROAD IN NEW-YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit.

Price 85 and interest.

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO BANKERS, SOLE AGENTS FOR THIS LOAN, NO. 25 PINE-ST.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.

We offer for sale **$400,000** PAR VALUE **ILLINOIS EIGHT PER CENT. REGISTERED BONDS** in lots to suit purchasers.

These securities are **FIRST-CLASS** in every particular.

Details furnished on application.

WINSLOW & WILSON, 70 William-st., N. Y.

10 PER CENT. KANSAS SCHOOL BONDS.
10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA SCHOOL BONDS.
10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA BONDS, GUAR'D.
6 PER CENT. BONDS, CITY ST. PAUL, MINN.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK.

For sale by

FITCH, OTIS & CO., Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD SCRIP DIVIDEND WANTED.

Full prices paid by MARQUAND, HILL & CO., No. 37 Wall-st.

CITY STOCKS.

NEW-YORK 7s, DUE 1892.
JERSEY CITY 7s, DUE 1902.
WATER LOAN.
SAVANNAH 7s, DUE 1900.
BROOKLYN 6s AND 7s, DUE 1924.

For sale. GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK STATE LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 22 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIVE Directors will be held at the office of the Company on THURSDAY, Feb. 6, 1873. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. F. N. LAWRENCE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRteen Directors of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company will be held at the depot, 6th-av., corner 43d-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 11, 1873, from 12 to 1 o'clock. HENRY S. MOORE, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT AND AUDIT.

Public notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Board of Apportionment and Audit, constituted under chapters 9 and 29 of the laws of 1872, will be held in the office of the Controller of the City of New-York on MONDAY, the 3d day of February, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Dated New-York, Feb. 1, 1873.

AND. H. GREEN, Controller of the City of New-York.
GEO. M. VAN NORT, Commissioner of Public Works.
HENRY G. STEBBINS, President of the Dep't of Public Works.
} Board of Appt. and Audit.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1873.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTgage Bonds of the Southern Central Railroad, due Feb. 1, will be paid on and after that date at our office. VERMILYE & CO.

OFFICE OF THE LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE, AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 15, 1873.

THE QUARTERLY COUPONS due Feb. 1, 1873, of the First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Gold Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that day at the office of JONES & SCHUYLER, Financial Agents, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York. J. C. ELSTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY, AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF TWO (2) DOLLARS per share out of the earnings of the quarter ending 31st inst. has been declared, payable to stockholders on and after 1st February next, at the office of the Company, No. 263 Grand-st.

The transfer-books will be opened 1st February. RICHARD KELLY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC INSURANCE CO., No. 153 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 30, 1873.

DIVIDEND.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared an interest dividend of six Per Cent., payable on demand to the shareholders as registered of this date. D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 29 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Two and One-half per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after Feb. 1.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 31st inst. and reopened on Feb. 2. JAMES CLYNE, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-JERSEY Midland Railway First Mortgage seven per Cent. Gold Bonds, due Feb. 1, 1873, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the registered bonds will close on the 20th inst. and reopen Feb. 1. D. E. CULVER, Treasurer. NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1873.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of said Company on the 18th of February, 1873. The transfer-book of said stock will be closed on the 5th of February to be re-opened on the 17th. JAMES M. McKINLAY, Transfer Agent.

OFFICE OF JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING, No. 14 Broad-st.

THE PAST-DUE COUPONS OF THE first mortgage bonds of the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad Company will be paid on presentation at our office. NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1873.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER cent., free of taxes, has this day been declared, payable Feb. 10 proximo, till which date the transfer books are closed. H. W. FORD, Cashier.

THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1873, from first mortgage bonds of the Syracuse and Chenango Valley Railroad, will be paid by the First National Bank of New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences on first of January, April, July, and October.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DEPOSIT MONEY IN THE SAVINGS BANK Chartered by the United States. SEND FOR CIRCULAR. No. 185 Bleecker-st. ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROBERT BAILE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Robert Baile, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 17th day of February, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. GEO. H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 11th day of January, A. D. 1873, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY E. VOGELL, of the City and County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 26th day of February, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock M. GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 27th day of January, A. D. 1873, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THOMAS WELDON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 17th day of February, A. D. 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M. GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID LASKY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of David Lasky, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 20th day of February, A. D. 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY RUEDIGER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Henry Ruediger, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 17th day of February, A. D. 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN P. RICHARDS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York the 15th day of January, 1873.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of John P. Richards, of the City of New-York, in said District, who was, on the 14th day of December, A. D. 1872, adjudged a bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York. MATTHEW V. CABLE, Assignee.

ja20-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARCUS D. SAVIN, bankrupt.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, at the City of New-York, the 2d day of January, 1873.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Marcus D. Savin, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee.

f3-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEWIS L. WHITLOCK, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Lewis L. Whitlock, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 1st day of February, A. D. 1873. N. McGREGOR STEELE, Assignee, No. 176 Broadway, New-York City.

f3-law3wM*

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

Mr. F. P. OLCOTT, late of Albany, N. Y., and Mr. J. P. MARQUAND and Mr. J. E. BROWN, of Boston, Mass., become partners in our business in Boston and New-York, and the interest and responsibility of Mr. STANTON BLAKE ceases this day. BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 28 State-st., Boston, and No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.

FEB. 1, 1873.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm and name of E. OBERMEYER & BROTHER, manufacturing jewelers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the parties will sign in liquidation.

The business will be continued by Mr. HENRY OBERMEYER, at No. 26 Nassau-st. ERNST OBERMEYER. HENRY OBERMEYER.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1873.

No. 785 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1873.

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY gives notice that the copartnership heretofore existing between him and Frederick Welteck under the name or style of MILLER & WELTECK, is dissolved. JOHN H. MILLER.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC.........SATURDAY, Feb. 8, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC...........SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at [illegible]
OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 22, at 1 P. M.
CELTIC...........SATURDAY, Mar. 1, at 7:30 A. M.
REPUBLIC.........SATURDAY, Mar. 8, at 1 P. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt.

Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; (for sailings after 1st April, $100 gold;) steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $30, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK. FROM NEW-YORK.
*Cuba, Wednesday, Feb. 5. Abyssinia, Wed., Feb. 26.
Parthia, Wed'day, Feb. 12. Algeria, Wed'day, March 5.
Java, Wednesday, Feb. 19. *Cuba, Wed'day, March 12.
And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage..........$30, currency

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CANADA, WEBSTER......Wed'day, Feb. 5, at 10 A. M.
GREECE, THOMAS......Wed'day, Feb. 12, at 3 P. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN......Wed'day, Feb. 19, at 9 A. M.
TO LONDON DIRECT.
HOLLAND, [illegible]......Saturday, Feb. 8, at 2 P. M.

These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage..........$75 and $65, currency
Steerage..........$30, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London.

CHEAPER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BRISTOL......Thursday, Feb. 6, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON......Saturday, Feb. 8, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL......Saturday, Feb. 15, 8 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK......Thursday, Feb. 20, 11 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS......Saturday, Feb. 22, 1 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold, according to accommodations. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to or from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30 currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 32 Broadway.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to
O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State-st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 876 South Market-st., Chicago.

FOR LIVERPOOL. (VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

MANHATTAN, Capt. JAS. PRICE..Feb. 5, at 12 M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN.Feb. 12, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH......Feb. 19, at 10½ A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. PRICE......Feb. 26, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MORGAN......Mar. 5, at 10½ A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN.Mar. 12, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....Saturday, Jan. 25
WASHINGTON.......ROUSSA.......Saturday, Feb. 8
ST. LAURENT......LEMARIE......Saturday, Feb. 22
PEREIRE..........DANRE........Saturday, March 8

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER NO. 20 NORTH RIVER, NEW-YORK.

AUSTRALIA..Sat., Feb. 8 | ANGLIA....Sat., Feb. 22
VICTORIA...Sat., Feb. 15 | EUROPA....Sat., March 1

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from any railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, or America, as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as any other route or line. Tickets, drafts or certificates can be bought at lowest currency rates by applying at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M.

The steam-ships
CHARLESTON, Capt. JAS. BERRY, Tuesday, Feb. 4.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. T. J. BECKETT, Thursday, Feb. 6.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Feb. 8.

Superior accommodations for passengers. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroads to all points South and South-west, and over the North-eastern Railroad to Florence, Cheraw, and all points on the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, and with steamers to Florida ports. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission. Bills of lading furnished and signed at the office. Local Passenger and Freight Office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents.

For through freight tariff, or further information in reference to through business, apply to BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

EXTRA STEAMERS WILL BE DISPATCHED AS SOON AS LOADED.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, (Eng.)—DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE WILL SAIL FROM PIER NO. 13 EAST RIVER, as follows:

GREAT WESTERN, STAMPER......Wed'day, Feb. 12
ARRAGON, WESTERN......Wed'day, Feb. 26

Cabin passage, $70 currency. Steerage, $30 currency.

Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage apply to E. E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 70 South-st., New-York.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMP'Y

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, VENEZUELA, WEST INDIES, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's first-class iron steamers will be dispatched (unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances) with the mails in February, loading at Pier No. 13 North River.

For freight or passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH......Feb. 21
ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM......March 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR......April 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New First-class Full-powered Clyde-built Steam-ships

GLAMORGAN..........2,500 tons
PEMBROKE..........2,500 tons
CARMARTHEN..........3,000 tons

The next steamer of this line

GLAMORGAN, Capt. Laybourne,

will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19.

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin..........$75 and $65 currency
Second Cabin..........55 currency
Steerage..........30 currency
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff..........$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply, in Cardiff at the Company's offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers—and in New-York, to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA.

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Feb. 10, 1873—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. [illegible], touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month connect with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco March 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Feb. 4, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Feb. 6, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Feb. 8, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Feb. 8, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.

CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico)..........Feb. 6
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only)..........Feb. 13
CLEOPATRA, (Havana only)..........Feb. 20
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana and Mexico)..........Feb. 27

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
COMMENCING NOV. 21, 1872.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

For New-Haven, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.), 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.), 3:08 (Ex.), 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, 8:08 (Ex.), and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Bridgeport, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.), 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.), 3:08 (Ex.), 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, 8:08 (Ex.), and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Milford and Stratford, 7:08, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

For Fairfield, Southport, and Westport, 7:08, 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

For South Norwalk, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.), 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.), 3:08 (Ex.), 3:55, 4:38 (Ex.), 5:39, 6:38, 8:08 (Ex.) and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Darien, 7:08, 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, and 6:38 P. M.

For Stamford, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.) 9:08, 10:08, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.), 3:08 (Ex.), 3:55, 4:38 (Ex.), 4:53, 5:39, 6:03, 6:38, 7:23, 8:08 (Ex.) stopping at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M., stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

For Greenwich and intermediate stations, 7:08, 9:08, 10:08, 11:38 A. M.; 2:23, 3:55, 4:53, 5:39, 6:03, 6:38, 7:23 P. M.

Sunday mail-train leaves Grand Central Depot, 42d-st., New-York, at 7:00 P. M., for Boston, via Springfield line, stopping at New-Rochelle, Port Chester, Stamford, South Norwalk, and Bridgeport, and at 9:10 P. M., for Boston via Shore Line, stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

CONNECTING TRAINS.

For Boston, via Springfield, 8:08 A. M.; 3:08 and 8:08 P. M.

For Boston, via Shore Line, 12:23, 9:10 P. M.

For Hartford and Springfield, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23, 3:08, and 8:08 P. M.

For Newport, R. I., 8:08 A. M.

For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:08 A. M., 12:23 P. M. to Greenfield: 3:08 P. M. to Montreal and White Mountains.

For Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23 P. M.

For Shore Line Railway, at 8:08 A. M. to Norwich and Providence, 12:23, 3:08 to New-London and Norwich, and 9:10 P. M. Boston Ex.

For Connecticut Valley Railroad, 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 3:08 P. M. to Northampton and Williamsburg.

For New-Haven, Middletown, and Willimantic Railroad, (Air-line,) 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For Housatonic Railroad, 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:08 A. M., 3:08 P. M., and 4:38 P. M. to Waterbury.

For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7:08, 8:08, and 9:08 A. M.; 12:23 and 4:38 P. M.

For Shepaug Valley Railroad, via Danbury and Norwalk R. R., 8:08 A. M. and 4:38 P. M.

For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

Commodious sleeping-cars attached to 8:08 and 9:10 P. M. trains, and also to Sunday Mail trains on either line. Drawing-room cars attached to the 8:08 A. M., 12:23, and 3:08 P. M. trains.

Passengers can procure tickets to any point reached over this road at the Grand Central Depot, corner 42d-st. and 4th-av.; also at the offices of the New-York Transfer Co., (Dodds' Express,) No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn; and by leaving suitable notice can have their baggage called for and checked from residence to destination.

JOHN T. MOODY, Sup't N. Y. & N. H. Div.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South at 9 A. M., 1, 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 1, 4, 5, 6, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7:15 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, 8:10, 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10, 9:30, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:40, 4:30, and 5:50 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6 and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 M., 4:10 and 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 3:40, 4, and 6 P. M.

For Freehold, 7, 8 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., 3:40 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 1:03 P. M., daily; 10:14 A. M. and 6:34 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:40 A. M., 4:54, 10:12 P. M.; Sunday 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:21, 6:50, 10:14, 11:04, 11:54 A. M., 2:14, 3:54, 6:04, 8:43 P. M.; Sunday, 5:21, 6:50, 11:04 A. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen. Pass. Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 4, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3.40 P. M., Special Express for Albany and Troy.

4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.

11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, taking effect Dec. 2, 1872.

Trains leave foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

For New-Durham and Maywood—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, and 11:30 P. M.

For Hackensack, Paterson, Hawthorne, Midland Park, and Wortendyke—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6:30, *11:30 P. M.

For Ridgefield Park, Bogota, Rochelle, Dundee Lake, Market-street, and Riverside—7, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 11:30 P. M.

For Wyckoff, Pompton, and Montclair Junction—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Campgaw, Oakland, Bloomingdale, and West Bloomingdale—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Smith Mills, Charlotteburg, Stockholm, Snufftown, Ogdensburg, and Quarryville—7, 9:10 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

For New-Foundland, Franklin, Hamburg, Deckertown, Unionville, West Town, Johnson, Slate Hill, Middletown, and Bloomingburg—†7, 9:10 A. M.; 3:3‡, ‡4:30 P. M.

For Pine Bush, Huntsboro, Fallsburg, Monticello, Liberty Falls, and Ellenville—9:10 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.

Returning, leave Liberty Falls at 6:55 A. M., 1:35 P. M.; Ellenville, 7:42 A. M., 2:15 P. M.; Middletown, 6, 8:55 A. M., 3:37, 5:45 P. M.; West Bloomingdale, 7, 8:20 A. M., 2, 6:04 P. M.; Wortendyke, 6:25, 7:37, 9, 11:22 A. M., 2:37, 4:05, 4:58, 10:50 P. M.; Paterson, 5:43, 6:47, 7:55, 9:19, 11:38 A. M., 2:57, 4:24, 7:15, 11:12 P. M.

Arriving in New-York at 6:55, 8, 9:10, 10:30 A. M.; 12:50, 4:10, 5:40, 8:35 P. M., and 12:50 A. M.

MONTCLAIR DIVISION.

Trains leave New-York, foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., for Montclair, Pompton, and intermediate stations, 9:10 A. M., 4.30 P. M. For Montclair and intermediate stations, 3:30 P. M. Arrive, 8 and 9:10 A. M., 4:?0 P. M.

‡ Does not run beyond Middletown.
* Does not run beyond Hawthorne.
† Does not run beyond Bloomingburg.

C. W. DOUGLASS, Superintendent.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

Trains will leave James slip as follows. (Leave 34th-st., East River, fifteen minutes later.)

8:30 A. M.—Greenport Mail.

10:30 A. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, Locust Valley, and Rockaway trains.

3 P. M.—Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express trains. (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)

4 P. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, and Locust Valley Express.

5 P. M.—Hempstead Express.

6 P. M.—Northport and Rockaway Accommodation.

All trains connect at Jamaica with East New-York, and at Mineola with Hempstead.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH-av., near 38th-st., formerly with Bedell, will be found superior servants of all nations viz., ladies' maids, seamstresses, cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, waitresses, general work, &c.

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 340 AND 342 4th-av., will be found a large number of well-recommended servants to suit all capacities; Protestant and Catholic; City and country.

AT THE FRENCH, GERMAN, AND English Employment Office, No. 621 6th-av., first floor, servants of all nationalities, ladies' maids to travel, &c.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young Spanish girl, who speaks the language fluently; is very useful with children; can do plain sewing in a family; has no objections to be generally useful; will work for moderate wages in a home; has best reference from last place. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a young Protestant woman, a good family seamstress and operator; can give undoubted references; is willing to make herself useful at any light work. Inquire for M. H., at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SCOTCH Protestant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or would assist in washing; has the best of reference. Call at Employment and Insurance Office, No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTAble young Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A LADY WISHES TO find a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress for a young person now leaving her, and whom she can warmly recommend. Call at No. 994 6th-av.; ring third bell.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE WOman, about thirty; highly recommended; five years in last place; lady to be seen; can do all kinds of family cooking in the neatest manner; or do the washing, or assist in washing and ironing. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By a clean, tidy, young Scotch woman, who has been a short time in this City; will take a good home in the country if desired; understands family cooking well; has best recommendations from former employers. Call at 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO Protestant young women will do the work of a family between them; one is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, the other a chamber-maid and waitress; City references. Inquire for C. and D. at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th-st.

COOK.—WILLING TO DO THE COARSE part of the washing; understands good substantial family cooking; is sober, neat about her work, and a good manager; City references from last employer. Apply at the Select Family Intelligence Office, 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

COOK.—FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK, WITH the best of City references; understands French, English, and American cooking thoroughly; no washing; wages $20. In charge of the Select Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER IN a small family where two girls are kept; City only; understands her work thoroughly, and has City references; ladies can be seen. Apply at the Select Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; understands both French and English cooking; boning and larding; has unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A VERY NEAT YOUNG WOMAN who thoroughly understands her duties in every respect; has best City reference from last employer; will take a place in a boarding-house. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; has three years' City reference from former place. Apply at No. 645 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNderstands boning, larding, soups, meats, game, desserts, &c.; best of reference. Call at Employment and Insurance Office, No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

COOK.—AS COOK; WILLING TO ASSIST with the washing, if required; understands her business thoroughly; good City reference. Call or address No. 234 East 29th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT Swedish cook; thoroughly understands her duties as such; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT COOK, PERfectly capable to do all kinds of cooking; games, jellies, desserts of all kinds; best of testimonials. Call at No. 621 6th-av., first floor.

EMPLOYERS can always be PROMPTLY SUPPLIED with DOMESTIC HELP for any capacity at ODELL'S, No. 109 W. 34th-st., near Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS GERMAN SERVANTS, all highly recommended, will be found at the German Bureau, No. 315 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

HOUSE-WORK OR CHAMBER-WORK.—By a very neat, tidy young girl, who has best City recommendations from last employer; thoroughly understands her duties in every respect; has no objection to be generally useful in a family. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT AND TIDY German girl, a situation in a small private family; no objection to the country; has good references; small pretensions for a good home. Can be seen at No. 135 6th-av., over drug-store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT girl for general house-work; can furnish good references; no objection to the country. Can be seen until engaged at No. 260 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts., first floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, by a Protestant woman, to do general house-work; she is an excellent bread-maker, and washer and ironer; can furnish best references. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

LADY'S COMPANION OR NURSE.—By a very neat, tidy, young girl; is a good seamstress in every respect; will assist with children if required; has best reference from last City employer. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

LADIES, YOU WILL FIND PLENTY OF American and German servants at No. 106 6th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTant woman; excellent laundress; French fluting, box plaiting, polishing, and all ladies' and gentlemen's fine washing in the best manner; or as chamber-maid and laundress; country or City; best references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—FIRST-CLASS; WAGES $20; unexceptionable references from leading City families. Ladies desiring an unapproachable blanchisseuse will send their orders to or call at the Select Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress; understands getting up fine things and fluting thoroughly; or would do the cooking and washing in a private family or boarding-house; best of City references. Call at No. 205 West 27th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A STRONG YOUNG woman who can flute, polish and puff in the best manner; will, if required, do some chamber-work; can give the best City reference. Inquire for S. G. at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT LAUNdress, in a private family in country or City; would take the place of chamber-maid and waitress; good references. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress; has excellent City references; understands the management of a laundry. Call or address No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN will take in washing to her house, or go out by the day; good reference. Call at No. 335 West 26th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as laundress in a private family, or is willing to do the fine washing and assist with chamber-work; good City reference. Call for two days at 407 West 25th-st., one flight up, front room.

NURSE.—AN EFFICIENT INFANT'S nurse; genteel, tidy, capable of taking entire charge night and day; is highly recommended by late employer in the City. Prompt attention to orders or calls for this servant at the Select Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

NURSE.—PROTESTANT AMERICAN, young, neat, intelligent; willing to go to country and take care of one or two children not under 3 years; good references as to character and capability. Apply at the Select Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG French woman to take care of growing children; seamstress and maid; is competent to teach French and needle work; has excellent City references. Apply or address No. 116 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as nurse for infants or growing children; has had considerable experience; can produce City references for character and ability that will bear the strictest investigation. Inquire for H. L., at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th-st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN OF middle age as first-class nurse for infants or growing children; has unexceptionable references from the first families of this City; parties wishing the services of a really competent person, inquire for E., Odell's, No. 109 West 34th-st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS experienced infant's nurse; understands the care of an infant from birth; can bring it up on bottle; has best City reference from last place. Apply at No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS nurse for children or invalids; can give reference for either capacity; has the highest testimonials from first families. Call at Employment and Insurance Office, No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

NURSE.—AS WET NURSE, BY A RESPECTable young woman in a genteel family, just having lost her child. Apply or address Katerine, drug-store, No. 529 Grand-st., Williamsburg.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT YOUNG PROTESTant girl, who is a good nurse and a plain sewer; willing and obliging; can give good references. Call at 621 6th-av., French and German Employment Office.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH NURSE AND plain seamstress; four months in New-York; can be seen at her present employers. Call or address No. 405 5th-av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL, fourteen years old, to mind a baby and do light house-work. Call at No. 219 West 32d-st., rear.

SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID.—By a very neat and genteel Protestant girl, with first-class City references; an expert operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; cut and fit, dress-make for ladies and children, dress hair, &c.; understands her duties thoroughly. In charge of the Select Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

SEAMSTRESS OR NURSE AND Seamstress or Chamber-maid.—By a highly recommended Protestant young woman; good seamstress, cut and fit, operate, dress-make, finish, and do all kinds of sewing; experienced nurse; infants, growing children or invalids. Country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman from England as seamstress and to do a little chamber-work; can cut and fit well and make all kinds of children's clothing; City reference. Call at No. 173 3d-av., near 16th-st., on Monday.

WAITRESS.—PROTESTANT AND FIRST-class; capable of filling a man's place at waiting; has the very best of City references from leading families; wages, $18. Apply at the Select Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver and salad-dressing perfectly; has best City reference from last place; no objection to country. Apply at No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMpetent young woman with best reference; has no objections to take a man's place in a boarding-house; will give the very best reference from last employers. Call at 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman; is a thorough waitress; understands the care of silver, getting up salads, &c.; or will do chamber-work and waiting; best references; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, AS butler in a private family; understands his business perfectly; has best City references. Apply to J. R., W. Reid, Florist, No. 86 West 34th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, SINgle, as coachman and groom; is willing to make himself generally useful; careful City driver; strictly temperate; no objection to the country; best reference from the last employer. Call or address J. R., No. 433 7th-av., private stable, between 33d and 34th sts.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHman; understands his business thoroughly; proper care and treatment of horses, &c.; a careful, steady driver; respectful, willing, and obliging; strictly temperate and trustworthy in every respect. Address Watson, No. 141 West 50th-st.

COACHMAN, OR COACHMAN AND Groom.—By a respectable man, with good recommendations; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS coachman; best City reference as to honesty, sobriety, and capability. Can be seen at Brewster & Co.'s, 5th-av., corner 14th-st., between 2 and 4 P. M.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORed coachman who thoroughly understands his business; can give the best City reference. Call or address No. 114 West 52d-st.

FARMER.—BY AN AMERICAN MAN, (MARried, one child,) where he can have cottage; is competent to take full charge of a farm; can plow, sow, reap, &c., and is a practical working man; best testimonials for character. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

FARMER.—BY A MAN AND HIS TWO sons; competent in every respect to fill a good position; or would work a farm on shares. Address Farmer, Box No. 170 Times Office.

FARM-WORK—HOUSE-WORK.—BY a very respectable Protestant man and wife; understands all branches of farm-work; wife is an excellent butter-maker, can also do general house-work. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GARDENER OR COACHMAN.—BY A respectable Protestant man, who is willing to make himself useful; has good recommendations; is a good driver and groom, also a good gardener. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—BY A married man, as first-class gardener and florist; has six years' good reference. Address H. S., Box No. 200 Times Office, or No. 503 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

LIGHT PORTER—IN A WHOLESALE or commission house; can read and write well and is a good calculator; age, thirty-three years; just arrived from Scotland; can give good references. Address J. McC., Box No. 104 Times Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE man, aged twenty-seven, who can care for horses and cattle, milk, drive, do plain gardening, build fires, &c., &c.; has three years' City recommendations from last employer. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN, HIGHLY respectable and recommended as being a thorough waiter and generally useful in and about the house; excellent carver; very willing, and understands the care of silver, salads, &c.; terms moderate; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, AS first-class waiter; understands the care of silver, &c., perfectly; just left his last place, where he lived three years; can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 645 9th-av., between 37th and 38th sts.

WAITER.—A FIRST-CLASS WAITER; UNderstands his duties thoroughly; three years' excellent City reference. Call or address No. 1,138 Broadway, grocery-store, corner 26th-st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS first-class waiter in a private family; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH man, as waiter; understands his business and speaks a little English; has the best of testimonials. Call at No. 621 6th-av., first floor, French Office.

WANTED—BY AN ELDERLY AMERICAN a situation as collector, messenger, or light porter; well acquainted with City; good references. Address Employment, No. 321 East 4th-st.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW WINTER LINE BY STEAMBOATS AND RAILROAD.

To HARTFORD, MIDDLETOWN, and all the towns along the CONNECTICUT VALLEY, connecting at Saybrook, with the new Valley Railroad. The steamers consist of the STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY OF HARTFORD, and GRANITE STATE; one of which leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck slip,) daily (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

The cars of the Valley road run alongside of the boats at Saybrook.

Passengers are not subjected to the annoyance and danger of getting to and from 42d-st., nor to expensive hack-hire, or a LONG WALK, to reach the cars at Saybrook.

The boats and cars on this route are first-class. PASSENGERS and FREIGHT, taken as low AS BY ANY OTHER LINE WHAT EVER.

WM. H. GOODSPEED, Vice-President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, 112 South-st.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT.—The steamers EMPIRE STATE and OLD COLONY, from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-street, daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M. Tickets sold to principal points in New-England, the White Mountains, and Provinces. A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains north and east at 11 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL PROCURED.

For merchants, manufacturers, and others, mining properties negotiated. Persons with capital seeking business advised of approved opportunities. References: Buckley, Welling & Co., dry goods, No. 380 Broadway; Thomas & Benham, produce commission, No. 108 Broad-st., and leading bankers and merchants. GRIGGS, CARLETON & CO., Financial Business Agents, No. 98 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

E. D. BAILY, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY (adjourned from the 31st inst.) of the horses, carriages, harness, sleighs, &c., belonging to John P. Richards.—E. D. BAILY, auctioneer, office No. 50 East 4th-st., will sell at public auction without reserve, at the Fleetwood Stables, No. 105 West 49th-st., On MONDAY, Feb. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., all the horses, carriages, &c., belonging to the above estate. By order M. V. CABLE, Assignee.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A GENTLEMAN CAN GET BOARD FOR horses and good accommodations for one or two carriages in a private stable. No. 235 East 34th-st.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE CLOTHing, &c., &c., manufactured extensively by C. B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

LELAND'S STURTEVANT HOUSE.
BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York.
American Plan, with Elevators.
Centrally located, near the depots and theatres.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

NOS. 76 AND 78 MADISON-AV. To rent, with board, room for single gentleman on fourth floor.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, EUROPEAN plan, No. 540 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st. Single rooms $1 per day; family rooms from $10 to $14 per week; hotel reconstructed and newly furnished; all Broadway stages pass this hotel. GEO. S. & LEWIS LELAND, Proprietors.

STAMMERING.—NEW-YORK STAMMERING INSTITUTE, (established 1870,) Profs. MANN and COLVIN, Managers, No. 107 West 23d-st. References furnished; no instruments, appliances or medicines used. Boarders taken, and no pay for board or services until cured. Send for prospectus.

TWO HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms to let in a private family; fire, gas, bath; first-class table; moderate terms; location desirable; house brown stone; references exchanged. No. 335 West 34th-st.

PARTIES SEEKING FURNISHED apartments, with or without board, can find a large list of first-class houses, with particulars, prices, &c., at WILLIAM J. COLES', No. 1267 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.

NO. 594 7TH-AV., NEAR 42D-ST., TWO second-story rooms, with board. Family private; references exchanged. Terms moderate to people of refinement and intelligence.

BOARDING—AT NO. 39 WEST 26TH-ST.; new house, new double and single rooms, new furniture, elegant parlors and dining-rooms, excellent table, reasonable prices; permanent or transient.

NO. 1 EAST 41ST-ST., CORNER OF 5TH-av.—A furnished room to let to a single gentleman, with board.

PARTIES DESIRING HOUSES OR rooms in choice locations, with or without board, apply at Everett Library, No. 588 6th-av.

ONE SINGLE AND ONE DOUBLE ROOM to let, with or without board. References. No. 163 East 34th-st.

NO. 15 WEST 24TH-ST.—DESIRABLE front and other furnished rooms, en suite and single, with board.

NO. 21 EAST 29D-ST.—A SECOND-STORY front room to let, with board; also, a single room.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ROUND HILL HOTEL.—SUMMER resort; unparalleled drives, scenery, boating, groves, fountains, billiards, &c.; climate most healthy; tropical fevers and ague unknown; water cure removed. Send stamp for circular.
IRAD FULLER, Sup't, Northampton, Mass.
C. BANTA, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR BOYS & YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, No. 252 Madison-av. School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE. A BOARDING SCHOOL for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men. ESTABLISHED 1854. Earnest teaching; common-sense management. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

UTICA FEMALE SEMINARY, ONEIDA COUNTY, NEW-YORK. The Winter term will commence on the 10th of February, 1873. For information or catalogue apply to the Principal, Mrs. E. F. HAMILL.

SEVEN SPRINGS SEMINARY. Home School for young ladies. Send for circular. Miss A. E. POMEROY, Principal, Monroe, Orange County, N. Y.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE. Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

A PROTESTANT MINISTER RESIDing in Westphalia, Germany, desires to receive in his family a few American boys, ten to fourteen years of age; his long pedagogical experience and the pleasant home influences will be a sufficient guarantee for the mental development and physical care of his pupils. As to references and particulars, please address J. W., Box No. 2,565 New-York Post-office.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S FRENCH Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th-st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Route Neuilly, Paris.) Second term begins on Feb. 1 French classes for ladies three times a week.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Reopen Sept. 26. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 42d-st.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Spring term begins Feb. 11. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT Barrington, Mass.—A boarding-school for twenty boys in Southern Berkshire; superior accommodations, care and instruction given to each pupil. L & J. BIRD, Principals.

FRENCH, ITALIAN OR SPANISH.—Thorough instruction; theory and oral practice, insuring conversational fluency. Prof. BONFANTI, No. 241 West 14th-st. Foreigners taught English. Translations.

NORWICH UNIVERSITY, NORTHFIELD, Vt.—A Military College, established 1834. Preparatory Department. Thorough classical, scientific, and military instruction. Address Prof. CHAS. DOLE.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE.—A FAMILY Boarding School for boys South Amboy, N. J.; terms, $200 to $250 per year. J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDing pupils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S ENGLISH, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies reopens Oct. 1. No. 7 East 42d-st.

COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bordentown, N. J.—For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D., President.

MISS PERINE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies and children, No. 106 East 38th-st., between Park and Lexington avs.

FINE ART TUITION—IN OIL AND water color painting, by Prof. G. A. GILBERT, Studio, No. 142 East 16th-st.

BENDAN'S SCHOOL, NO. 136 WEST 41ST-st., with primary and limited number. Large experience and highest references.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N.Y.—Spring session opens Feb. 17. Geo. C. Smith, A. M.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N.Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

COLIN'S PREP. SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, NO. 1,193 Broadway, near 28th-st.

TEACHERS.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR.—A GRADUATE of Columbia College, of long experience, will give private instruction in the classics, mathematics, and English branches; highest references. Address M. A., Box 150 Times office.

PERSONAL.

JOHN FERRALL, GENTLEMAN, formerly of Fruit Hill, in the Queen's County, Ireland, who went to the United States some years back, and resided in the State of Ohio in 1869, is requested to communicate his present address to Messrs. MAXWELL & WELDON, Solicitors, No. 37 North Great George-st., Dublin, Ireland.

HELP WANTED.

A LADY WANTED IN AN OFFICE TO correspond; must be a plain and rapid penman, quick to understand, and possess order, method, and thoroughness in her work; a good grammarian, capable of revising manuscript, preferred. Give age, experience, (if any,) salary expected, references, and address BOOKSELLER, Box No. 5,573, Post-office, New-York.

WANTED.—A WOMAN TO DO ALL THE work in a family of two persons; a good and permanent situation for the right person; $12 per month. Apply at No. 1,214 Broadway, third floor, from 10 to 12.

WANTED—A SMART ACTIVE GIRL AS waitress. City reference required, at No. 123 East 21st-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. FLORENCE.

LIMITED ENGAGEMENT AND First appearance at this Theatre THIS (Monday) EVENING, Feb. 3, of the Talented and Popular Comedian, Mr. W. J. FLORENCE, Who will appear in his world-famous character of BOB BRIERLY, In Tom Taylor's instructive dramatic picture, in five parts, illustrating phases in English every-day life, entitled the TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN, Which will be presented with new and appropriate scenery and cast to the full strength of the Company, including Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., as Hawkshaw.

First Florence Matinee on SATURDAY at 2. THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

The London Times in speaking of this great moral drama, mentions a fact to which the provincial Press of Great Britain and Ireland, has given confirmation; A clerk who had absconded from Liverpool with £25,000, the property of his employers, and after visiting many places arrived at Birmingham about 5 o'clock, and after taking some refreshments went to the theatre to while away an hour. As it happened, the piece which was being performed on the occasion of his visit, was the "Ticket-of-Leave Man," and the guilty man seems to have drawn a moral from the representation, for, when the scene in which the interview between Hawkshaw, the Detective, and the Ticket-of-Leave Man took place, Parker, the clerk, became so affected that he went out of the theatre, got three envelopes, and sent $1,300, all that was left of the money, back to his employers.

OLYMPIC. LAST WEEK.

Notwithstanding the growing and continued success of the Grand Spectacle of ALHAMBRA, the management have to announce that the present is positively the LAST WEEK LAST WEEK of its representation.

EVERY EVENING during the week, and WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEE, for the last times.

ALHAMBRA L Bell Ballets.
ALHAMBRA A Demon Dance.
ALHAMBRA S Can-Can.
ALHAMBRA T Amazon March.
ALHAMBRA N The Phantom Fight.
ALHAMBRA I The Only Leon.
ALHAMBRA G Mystic Changes.
ALHAMBRA H Prof. Tobin's wonderful
ALHAMBRA T Optical Illusion.
ALHAMBRA S. Gorgeous Costumes.

Last appearance of
The Only Leon, E. Kelly,
Pauline Markham, Harry Hotto,
The Lauris, H. C. McManus,
H. T. Allen, E. K. Collier,
Grace Rawlinson, Jennie Satterlee,
Marion Fiske, Olive Ortis.
And the entire company.

Notice.—The theatre will remain closed on and from MONDAY, 10th February. Due notice will be given of the reopening, with a stellar attraction.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. Sheridan Shook
Manager..........Mr. A. M. Palmer
Begins at 8. Saturday Matinée at 1½.

ABSOLUTE TRIUMPH of the powerful new play ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD. ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD, which will be repeated EVERY EVENING until further notice.

Characters by Messrs. Mark Smith, Welsh Edwards, F. F. Mackay, George Parkes, Claude Burroughs, W. H. Wilder, W. Stuart, and Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Mary Griswold, Miss Imogene Fowler.

During the piece a BIRTH-DAY CHORAL, Composed by Mr. H. Tissington, will be sung by a choir of thirty children.

Seats secured six days in advance.
Box-office open every day from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
SATURDAY at 1½, second MATINEE of ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD.

BOWERY THEATRE.

WM. B. FRELIGH..........Manager
SECOND WEEK. MONDAY, Feb. 3. SECOND WEEK.

BUFFALO BILL, BUFFALO BILL, the most complete history of the wild life of the Hero of the Plains—depicted in the New-York Weekly by Ned Buntline.

EVERY NIGHT, EVERY NIGHT, J. B. STUDLEY will perform his original character of BUFFALO BILL.

Mr. Hernandes Foster and his Pantomime of FE-FO-FUM will shortly appear.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL CHARITY BALL.

Under the usual management.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
TUESDAY, Feb. 4.

Boxes can be obtained of Mrs. S. L. M. Barlow, No. 1 Madison-av.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.

GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 20.

Tickets admitting gentleman and two ladies, price $15, can now be obtained, on proper introduction, from the members of the Society. The boxes can only be secured on application to Mr. Louis Grass, No. 136 Chambers-st.

TICKET COMMITTEE.
C. E. WINTER..........No. 46 Exchange-place
HENRY W. FISCHER..........No. 131 Water-st.
SIGISMUND KAUFMANN..........No. 39 Nassau-st.
H. UHL..........Staats Zeitung, No. 17 Chatham-st.
H. MOSENTHAL..........No. 337 Broadway
E. STEIGER..........No. 22 Frankfort-st.
LOUIS KAMMERER..........No. 36 Walker-st.
CHARLES WILATUS..........No. 265 Bowery
H. C. F. KOCH..........No. 15 Carmine-st.
ADAM BRAEUTIGAM..........No. 701 Broadway
LOUIS GEILFUSS..........Steinway Hall
THEODORE HEIDENFELD..........No. 179 2d-av.
GEORGE NEMBACH..........No. 25 East 14th-st.
C. F. L. HOHENTHAL.....corner 33d-st. and 3d-av.
JACOB WINDMULLER, German Savings Bank.. 4th-av. and 14th st.
ISAAC HONIG..........No. 111 Broadway

J. M. BELLEW. MONDAY, FEB. 3.

MATINEE, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 5.
ASSOCIATION HALL.

This famous English reader, whose high rank, accorded by the leading journals of Europe, has been emphatically indorsed by the New-York Press, will give TWO READINGS in New-York, before leaving for other cities.

PROGRAMME FOR FEB. 3.
MARMION..........Sir Walter Scott
THE YARN OF THE NANCY BELL..W. S. Gilbert
WEDDING BELLS..........Charlotte Griffiths
(With church-bells accompaniment.)
LOVE IN A BALLOON..........Once a Week
HAMLET, Act III..........Shakespeare
VITAL SPARK (by request)..........Pope
(With organ and choral accompaniment.)
THE NORTHERN FARMER..........Tennyson
HORATIO SPARKENS..........Dickens

, Organ music by Mr. James Pearce. Tickets for sale at Association Hall and Schirmer's.

DRAMATIC FRENCH READINGS

AND FREE LECTURES By Prof. ETIENNE LAMBERT, At No. 1,288 Broadway, between 33d and 34th sts., TO-NIGHT at 8. Also, WEDNESDAY MORNING at 10½. Books of the play can be had at the Hall.

TICKETS FOR THE CHARITY BALL.

A few tickets for the ball at the Academy of Music on TUESDAY EVENING, 4th of February, can be had at Delmonico's, 5th-av., corner 14th-st.

MARK TWAIN—FEB. 5. Subject of lecture: THE SANDWICH ISLANDS. Tickets at the Mercantile Library Rooms.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room 8.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 132 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold. LINDO BROS.

NO. 1,191 BROADWAY, AT H. B. MELville's coral and gold jewelry-store, diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c., &c., taken on storage, and money advanced if required. No. 1,191 Broadway, near 28th-st.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE ANNUAL ELECTION.—An election for Trustees and other officers and committees for the ensuing year will be held at its rooms, in the Cooper Building, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of February next. The polls will be opened at 3 o'clock P. M., and close at 8 o'clock. By order of the Trustees.
F. A. P. BARNARD, President.
JOHN A. GAVIT, Recording Secretary.

ALUMNI MEETING.—THE GRADUATES of the University Law School will hold a meeting for the election of officers and other important business at the Law Library Hall, University Building, Washington-square, on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 7, 1873, at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is solicited.
CHAUNCEY B. RIPLEY, President.
ELIHU ROOT, Secretary.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING, AT NO. 212 5TH-AV., now open for the reception of pupils. Send for circular.

TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, Lyric Hall, 6th-av., Reservoir-square. Pupils can commence at any time, attend at their convenience, and learn any particular dance.

AUCTION SALES.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY ORDER OF TRUSTEE, OF OVER $15,000 WORTH OF ELEGANT SILVER-PLATED WARE AND FINE TABLE CUTLERY, at store No. 18 John-st., commencing WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5, at 10½ o'clock, and continuing daily till all is sold. The above stock consists, in part, of elegant tea sets, urns, centre-pieces, cake baskets, castors, card-receivers, ice-pitchers, salvers, goblets, mugs, vases, forks, and spoons, and a great variety of fine cutlery, and other goods too numerous to mention, all of which are guaranteed of the best quality, and from well-known manufacturers.

This being a peremptory sale to close the business, every article will be sold to the highest bidder.

Fixtures of store for sale.

By order of L. BOWEN, Trustee.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, MONDAY, Feb. 3, at 12 o'clock, within their store, fresh Valencia, Palermo, and Messina Oranges and Lemons, landing ex steam-ship Corinna, and can be examined at Pier No. 31 North River.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE

(Begins at 8.)
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
Sole Lessee and Manager...Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

ALIXE.
MR. AUGUSTIN DALY'S BRILLIANT PARISIAN SENSATION.

"It has made a grand hit, and it is destined to outrun any play of the period."—Evening Post.

ALIXE! "ALIXE is an unqualified triumph."—Times.

"ALIXE, it may now be said without fear of contradiction, offers some of the best acting that has been seen on the New-York stage for years."—World.

ALIXE! "ALIXE is the most remarkable performance of the purely emotional type ever presented on the dramatic stage."—Telegram.

"It is placed upon the stage with all those completing adjuncts which Mr. Daly alone commands."—Sun.

ALIXE! "ALIXE is the talk in the clubs, in the cars, at the dinner-table, and in every walk of life; it is the dramatic sensation of this season."—Herald.

Characters by Miss CLARA MORRIS, Miss FANNY DAVENPORT, Miss FANNY MORANT, Miss LINDA DIETZ, Miss NELLIE MORTIMER, Mr. GEORGE CLARK, Mr. LOUIS JAMES, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. JAMES LEWIS, Mr. J. H. BURNETT.

THIRD ALIXE MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT AT 1½ O'CLOCK.

, Seats may be secured one week in advance.

DUE NOTICE will be given of the first SATURDAY NIGHT change of programme. The new scenery and costumes necessary for NEW-YEAR'S EVE compel a deferment of the intended change.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

23d-st., corner 8th-av.
Begins at 7¾.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY...Sole Lessee and Manager.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE of the Magnificent Oriental sensation, THE CATARACT OF THE GANGES.

MRS. JOHN WOOD!
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM!
THE ARAB TROUPE!
MURRAY'S STUD OF HORSES!
250 AUXILIARIES!
500 GLITTERING COSTUMES!

LAST MATINEE BUT ONE, SATURDAY NEXT AT 1½ O'CLOCK.

IN ACTIVE PREPARATION, A PECULIAR AMERICAN SENSATION Based upon a Parisian "Revue" of extraordinary character, and upon some of the experiences of Mr. MARK TWAIN, prepared expressly for the capacity of this grand theatre by Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY. THE SCENERY AND EFFECTS are of an ingenious and local character, and embrace all that is notable from BROADWAY to the ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

, Due notice will be given of its first performance.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK
SEVENTH and LAST WEEK of BROTHER SAM, with MR. SOTHERN as SAM.

Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. J. B. POLK, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Miss ROSE COGHLAN.

Mr. T. Robertson's exquisite comedy, DAVID GARRICK, will be produced on SATURDAY NEXT, FEB. 8, Mr. SOTHERN sustaining his original part of DAVID GARRICK, as represented by him for over 200 nights at the Royal Haymarket Theatre, London.

SAM MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY, FEB. 8, AT 1½ P. M.

NOTICE.—Carriages may be ordered at 10½. Box-book opened one month in advance.

BIJOU THEATRE.

ROBINSON HALL, NO. 16 16TH-ST., between Broadway and 5th-av. MONDAY, 3d February, at 8 o'clock P. M., PERFORMANCE OF PRESTIDIGITATION AND MAGICAL BILLIARDS, by the celebrated Professor from Paris, FAURE NICOLAY. Reserved seats, $1 50; parquet, $1. Tickets to be had at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Ruhlmann's, No. 114 Broadway; D'Ouville's, New-York Hotel, and G. Hyllested, Jr., No. 64 Stone-st.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.

UNABATED SUCCESS. The magnificent and unapproachable spectacle, LEO AND LOTOS. Peerless in pageantry, pre-eminent in perfection. New songs, new music, new dances. GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Americus, Davies, Miss Walby, Siegrist, Trained Dogs. Every evening and Saturday matinee.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

MONDAY, FEB. 3, 1873.

AFTERNOON AT 2. First time of Mr. J. M. WARD IN MAEDER'S CELEBRATED DRAMA of BUFFALO BILL; or, KING OF THE BORDER MEN.

EVENING AT 8. CONTINUED SUCCESS of the great actor, Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU, in the American drama of KIT, the Arkansas Traveler.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

St. James' Theatre, corner 28th-st. and Broadway. BIRCH, WAMBOLD, and BACKUS. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. GREATEST SUCCESS IN THE CITY. Seats secured six days in advance.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE, 23D-ST.

The festivity will eventuate at 8 o'clock. Carriages may be ordered at 9½. Genuine hit. Screams of laughter at THAT PRACTICAL JOKE.

A RARE CHANCE. A POPULAR LECTURE.

Rev. CHARLES F. DEEMS, D. D., will deliver his great lecture, "TRIFLES," at Olivet Chapel, No. 63 2d-st., WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 5, at 7½ o'clock.

You are cordially invited by the Young People's Association to attend this free lecture, which Dr. Deems has kindly consented to give under their auspices. An hour's delightful recreation under very agreeable circumstances is guaranteed.

LECTURES.

STEINWAY HALL. FEB. 5.
MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURE.

MARK TWAIN.

Subject of lecture: THE SANDWICH ISLANDS. Tickets, 75 cents and $1, at the hall, No. 114 Broadway, Schirmer's, and the Library desk.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER FOR FEBRUARY!

Horace Waters & Son, 481 Broadway, Will dispose of 100 PIANOS, MELODEONS, and ORGANS of first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, DURING THIS MONTH. New seven-octave PIANOS, modern improvements, for $250 and $275, cash. THE WATERS CONCERTO PARLOR ORGANS are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. Prices at bargains, for cash. Monthly installments received, running from one to three years. New and second-hand instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Illustrated Catalogues mailed.

CHAMBERS' STERLING PIANOS, "Special Safe Offer." Merchants, dealers, and all wishing to buy Pianos are solicited to write for Information, Circulars, and Price Lists. GUARANTEE UNLIMITED AND SATISFACTION ASSURED by our "Special Safe Offer." Address T. H. CHAMBERS & SON, NO. 101 4TH-AV.

AT NO. 101 4TH-AV. Special bargains in Square and Upright Pianos. BETTER AND CHEAPER THAN ELSEWHERE. NEW ROSE-WOOD PIANOS, $260, $275, $300. Address T. H. CHAMBERS & SON.

AT HAINES BROS., No. 27 Union-square. First-class handsome new PIANO-FORTES for sale on very reasonable terms, and several used a little, very low for cash.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

LEO AND LOTOS.—THE GEMS FROM this immensely-successful Drama as sung at Niblo's: "I Love Thee," song, 50 cents; "The Butterfly Song," 40 cents; "I Love Thee," the admired duet," 60 cents; "Oh, My Lost Love," song, 40 cents; "Leo March," 50 cents; "Lotos Galop," 40 cents. WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, and No. 39 Union-square.

A MAGNIFICENT 7-OCTAVE ROSEwood Piano for sale at BATTERSON'S storage rooms, No. 689 6th-av., near 40th-st. City makers; fully warranted, rich tone, round corners, carved legs, serpentine moldings, nearly new; is a beautiful instrument; cost $500; price $235, cash; will be boxed for shipping if required.

A FIRST-CLASS CONTRALTO OF rich and powerful voice and competent reader is open to engagement, with best professional City reference; also, on reasonable terms, a robust tenor, who has had long City experience as a precentor. Please address Box No. 9,7 Post-office.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 211 4th-av.—Thorough instruction in piano, vocal culture, reading music, violin, organ, harmony, languages, &c., (class or private lessons,) $10 to $25 a course; open 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. HENRY SCHROEDER, Director.

A PROFESSOR OF PIANO, FROM the Paris Conservatory of Music, with his wife, also a superior teacher, would like to give, in an American family, lessons on piano as a compensation for their partial board; references exchanged. Address L., box No. 5,536 Post-office.

CHURCH ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing-st., offer for sale one of eighteen stops, two rows of keys, pedal bass; one of twelve stops, pedal bass; one of eight stops, &c.; one second-hand, six stops, on liberal terms.

FISCHER NEW-SCALE PIANOS, with improvements, the most reliable pianos made, No. 425 West 28th-st., near 9th-av. Second-hand pianos very cheap, and pianos to let.

A LADY WOULD LIKE A FEW MORE PUpils on the piano; $10 per term; especial attention given to beginners. No. 126 West 21st-st.

THE STATE LIBRARY.

A Glance at Its Early History and Subsequent Growth—Characteristic Features and Present Needs.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 1, 1873.

In the rear of the Capitol, and connected with it by a short corridor, is the unpretending building devoted to the State Library. Previous to 1854 the collection of books under this name had been kept in a room in the Capitol building itself; the annual increase in their number caused the Legislature in 1851 to make an appropriation for the erection of the present structure, adjoining the Capitol. As is generally the case with museum and library buildings, the continual addition to the objects deposited in them calls for a corresponding enlargement of the accommodations; and the State Library now is found to be cramped and crowded by a building which in 1854 afforded the most ample accommodation for all the State had to deposit in it. The library was founded as long ago as 1818, when the Legislature made an appropriation of $2,600 and an annual grant of $500 for the purchase of books. A board of trustees, consisting of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Chancellor, and Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court, was constituted, and they were directed to fit up a room in the Capitol. Chancellor Kent was treasurer of the board. The first report was issued by them in June, 1819, and was signed by De Witt Clinton. It stated that 600 volumes and nine maps had been purchased, at a cost of $2,617 20. The next year a little catalogue was printed, which contained the titles of 730 volumes, three atlases, and eleven maps, which then comprised the whole collection. In 1826 the Legislature increased the grant to the library to $1,300, and provided that an annual report should be furnished; and the first of these was issued the next year. From this time, down to the year 1844, the library continued to be managed by the State officers, and to increase with a very slow growth. The collection in the Law Department exhibited the healthiest signs of prosperity; but the lax administration of the officials, who had other than literary duties to attend to, and possibly not strong literary tastes, permitted the general library to fall into a weak and confused state. To remedy this, and to get that attention paid to the institution which it required, the Legislature in the year named constituted the regents of the University of the State of New-York a board of trustees for its management. These gentlemen went heartily to work. They took an inventory of the whole property, called in all missing books, of which there were 200 or 300; corrected the management of the library, arranged and set it in order, and opened correspondence with the officials of other States of the Union, to procure, by exchange or purchase, collections of their laws, journals, and documents. In this way the foundation of what is now one of the most valuable reference libraries in the country was laid. The year following the inauguration of the new management—viz., 1845—a large and valuable collection of works relating to the early history of America was purchased. This was the collection of David Baillie Warden, an American gentleman residing in Paris. It contained 2,185 volumes, and a large number of atlases, maps, medals, and prints, and forms a special and interesting feature in the general library. To this have since been added large numbers of other works, and many valuable manuscripts relating to the early history of this continent. The papers of Sir Wm. Johnson, the well-known resident Indian agent for the British Government, have all been collected, bound in twenty-two volumes, and deposited in the library. The period they relate to extends from 1738 to 1774, and the papers give the most interesting and valuable information in regard to the Indian affairs of the Mohawk Valley in the last century. Another valuable addition of the same character is a collection of the papers of George Clinton, first Governor of this State. These manuscripts make twenty-two bound volumes. They are rich in early colonial and State history, and in their present form are easily accessible to the student. The careful index which is added to the volumes enables the inquirer to find any particular letter or fact without difficulty. A part of this last collection, consisting of the Andre papers, have been removed from it, and for better preservation have been framed and covered with glass.

The characteristic features of the whole library may be thus stated: The absence of works of fiction; a valuable, and possibly unequaled, collection of books and manuscripts relating to colonial and early State history, particularly that of New-York; a complete collection of all works, official and other, relating to the State, down to the latest issued; a fine gathering of bibliographical works and books on genealogy, the latter being almost weekly increased in number, and in constant demand for reference; an equally extensive collection of technical works, for which there is an active call, professional men of all trades requiring them for reference; lastly, a law library, containing nearly 24,000 volumes. Besides these, there are many fine works of art, among which may be mentioned Napoleon's *Egypt*, as it is generally called, being the costly and learned work on that country prepared by order of the first Napoleon; *Views of Herculaneum and Pompeii*, presented to the library by the King of Prussia; the works of the ancient Italian masters, presented by the Pope; Hogarth's works; Gilray's, and the Boydell *Shakespeare*.

The yearly appropriation made by the State for sustaining the library is only $4,000. This is quite inadequate for the purpose, and the officers of the library complain that they cannot keep it up to the standard on so small an appropriation. Only about $1,200 of this sum reaches the Librarian of the law department; this, it is represented, is scarcely sufficient to procure more than one-half of the great standard works on law which are issued. Still, with these disadvantages, the law library is gradually becoming one of the best in existence, under the careful selection and judicious investments of its superintendent. The room devoted to this department occupies the ground floor of the building, and is alcoved. Each alcove is furnished with a table and chairs, and the law students, lawyers, members of the Legislature, and others, may be seen here consulting, copying and studying the leather-bound tomes which load the shelves around them.

Large additions are yearly made to the library by the system of exchange. The State and national publications are exchanged for the public documents of other States, and for those of foreign Governments. The library has agents in Paris and London, who perform this work, and much of it is also done by our consuls. In this way the library has become rich in the official documents of foreign Governments, and especially so in those of the various States of the Union. The forthcoming report of the trustees, now in the hands of the printers, shows that at the close of the year 1872 the number of books in the library was as follows:

Whole number of books	88,080
In the general library	64,436
In the law library	23,514

The additions for the year 1872 were:

To the general library	1,670
To the law library	866
Total additions	2,536
Of these, there were acquired by purchase	1,268
By donation and exchange	1,272

The present library building will be removed when the new Capitol is completed. The collection of books, &c., will be placed in a large room in the east front of that structure, and this room it is the intention of the architects to make one of the best for library purposes in the world. It will be 225 feet long by 54 wide, and will be lighted by numerous windows, occupying the whole east front. These will command a view of the Hudson and the surrounding country, for miles in extent, and fitted up and enriched as this magnificent chamber will be, it is expected that no other in the Capitol building will be so popular as a place of resort for all classes.

PROBABLE MURDER.

A Young Ruffian Stabbed by One of His Companions.

At about 11 o'clock last evening four young ruffians belonging to a gang of thieves and till-tappers, who infest the lower portion of the Eighteenth Ward and are the terror of the saloon and store keepers in that locality, entered a lager-beer saloon in Fourteenth-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A, with the intention of robbing the money drawer of its contents. Among the four were Patrick Cumiskey, aged sixteen, of No. 337 East Sixteenth-street, and Mathew Alpine, aged seventeen, of No. 173 Avenue B. The names of the other two have not yet been ascertained. The proprietor of the saloon became aware of their purpose after they had been but a few minutes in the saloon and drove them out of the place. When they reached the sidewalk, a quarrel occurred between the four youths, growing out of their non-success in accomplishing their designs. It is stated by the police that Cumiskey was the one selected by his companions to rob the till while they engaged the attention of the proprietor, and his awkward movements in endeavoring to sneak behind the bar in the place, had disclosed to the keeper of the saloon their intention. Cumiskey was abused for his awkwardness by his companions, who blamed him for the failure of their enterprise. An angry quarrel ensued and resulted in a general assault upon Cumiskey. During the fracas, Cumiskey was stabbed in the head with a pocket-knife by one of his companions, and it is believed was fatally wounded. The ruffians then fled, leaving their wounded companion insensible on the sidewalk, where he had fallen on being stabbed. Cumiskey was found soon after by some persons, who, recognizing him, took him to his home. A surgeon was summoned to attend him, and on examination found that the knife had been used with great force, so that the blade had passed through the skull and penetrated the brain. In the opinion of the surgeon the wound will prove fatal.

Finding that Cumiskey was in such a precarious condition, his friends notified Capt. Tynan, of the Eighteenth Precinct, of the occurrence. Detective La Rue and several other officers were sent out in search of the participants in the affray. At 10 o'clock, Detective La Rue returned, having in his custody Matthew Halpine, who was engaged in the fracas, and who is supposed to be the one who stabbed Cumiskey. Halpine admitted that he was present during the fight, but denies positively that he stabbed Cumiskey. He refused to divulge to the police the names of his companions. The officers are still in search of the ruffians, with a fair prospect of success. At a late hour last night, Cumiskey was in a precarious condition. He was unconscious, and there is scarcely a hope that he will survive.

Other Affrays.

At about 11 o'clock yesterday morning a fight occurred in Seventh-avenue near Thirty-fourth-street, between David Berryan, aged forty, of No. 365 Seventh-avenue, and Patrick Connors, of No. 155 West Twenty-eighth-street, during which Berryan was cut in the face with a pocket-knife by Connors and severely wounded. Berryan was sent to Bellevue Hospital and Connors was locked up.

During a fight last evening in the oyster saloon in Eighth-avenue near Sixteenth-street, Samuel Hunter, of No. 351 West Seventeenth-street, was assaulted by James Armstrong, who stabbed him several times about the head with an oyster knife, wounding him seriously. Hunter was attended by Police-Surgeon Lordley and afterward taken to Bellevue Hospital. Armstrong fled from the saloon immediately after the stabbing and is still at large.

THE TWEED CASE.

A New Trial to Take Place at the Next Term.

An immense audience assembled in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, on Saturday, in expectation of further developments in the case of William M. Tweed. At 11 o'clock Judge Davis took his seat on the bench, and the counsel on each side were promptly in attendance.

In reference to Mr. Peckham's application, made on the previous day, for a new trial, Judge Davis said: In the matter of this application to proceed with a new trial in the indictment against Tweed, I have considered the question, and have come to the conclusion that inasmuch as the new term commences on Monday next, and there is some serious question and doubt entertained by all the judges as to whether or not two terms can be run concurrently, I have concluded, under the circumstances, that it is not proper that the case should be moved. Of course, the District-Attorney understands he will be at liberty to move it on Monday, the regular term, for there is doubt of the practical continuance of the present term.

Mr. Field—He will move it, of course, on the usual notice to us.

Judge Davis—I know nothing about that.

District-Attorney Phelps—It will be moved at an early day, but I cannot say it will be moved on Monday. It will be moved as soon as we can get ready.

Mr. Field—You will give us notice when you propose to move it.

The Court then adjourned.

Supposed Incendiary Fire in Brooklyn.

Shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday morning fire broke out in Charles S. Furst's fancy-goods store, on first floor of No. 807 Fulton-avenue, totally destroying the building and its contents, and badly damaging the buildings Nos. 805 and 809. The buildings are four stories high and built of brick. No. 807 is owned by Peter Flynn. Furst has a three years' lease of the house. The three upper floors he rents out as dwellings. The second floor was occupied by the family of Wm. P. Howell, an employe at Grove's paper factory on Carleton-avenue. Everything they owned was burned up, the members of the family barely escaping with their lives. Loss about $1,000; no insurance.

The third floor was occupied by a family named Bennett, who also lost everything, except their lives, with which they made a narrow escape.

On the fourth floor there lived four sisters named Cronan, who, finding their escape cut off by the stairs and hall-way, were obliged to escape through the scuttle on the roof, saving nothing but the night-clothes they had on. The loss sustained by the Bennetts and Cronans aggregates $1,500. No insurance.

Furst estimates the value of his stock on hand on the first floor between $7,000 and $8,000, on which he owed from $3,000 to $4,000 to H. B. Claflin, Wilmerding, Hoguet & Co., Field, Morris, Fanner & Co., and divers other parties in New-York. He is insured in the Phœnix Insurance Company of Brooklyn for $2,500, and the Imperial of London for $2,000. Peter Flynn's loss on building is $7,000; insured in the Mechanics' Insurance Company of Brooklyn for $6,000.

The building No. 805, adjoining No. 807 on the west, is owned by Edward Kroepke. Damage to the building $2,000. The first floor was occupied by Mrs. Cox, fancy goods. Her stock was damaged by water to the extent of $1,000. Insurances unknown.

No. 809, adjoining No. 807 on the east, occupied by Mr. Jamieson, fancy goods, was damaged to the extent of $1,500. Jamieson's stock was damaged by water to the extent of $500. Insurances unknown.

There were circumstances connected with the fire which gave rise to the suspicion that it was the deliberate work of some person, and Chas. S. Furst, the fancy-goods dealer and lessee of No. 807, was arrested on suspicion of being the incendiary. According to his sworn statement, made before Fire Marshal Keady, he was playing cards and drinking whisky with two or three others in the store up to the time of the occurrence of the fire. They drank freely. Just after 4 o'clock the other men went away. Furst accompanied them to the sidewalk, and after they had gone, and while he (Furst) was leaning against an awning post, vomiting, a cloud of smoke burst out of the door, and the heat which followed prevented him from re-entering. There was a stove standing in the centre of the store with a counter on each side, and about two and a half feet distant. This stove, Furst says, was quite hot. He says also that one of his comrades dropped a box of matches on the floor, which were ignited by being trodden on. They were extinguished, as Furst supposed, but while the men were out on the sidewalk they caught again and burnt up the building.

The persons up-stairs were all in bed and asleep. Just after 4 o'clock Mr. Howell was awakened by some one moving about and bolting doors below. He spoke of it to his wife, and they went to sleep again, but were soon aroused by positive evidences of fire which drove them and their children from the room. In passing through Furst's store they observed that the bed he usually slept on had not been occupied that night, and on going out of the front door they saw Furst standing on the sidewalk. The fire was burning in the store at the time. Furst was questioned by the police, and his answers being considered unsatisfactory, he was taken into custody by acting Capt. Campbell, of the Fourth Police Precinct, and locked up to await further investigation.

The Richard Wagner Association.

The great cost necessitated by a trip to Germany to assist at the Wagner Niebelungen Festival in Baireuth, in 1874, and the difficulty of procuring tickets to the proposed entertainment, has caused the formation of an association of musical connoisseurs in this City, who purpose raising a fund, by subscriptions and a concert or two, and buying passage tickets and seats at the festival for the use of such members of this Niebelungen Ring as may have the good fortune to win the right to the trip according to the time-honored rules of a fairly-conducted lottery. The "Wagner Verein" held its regular monthly meeting at 4 o'clock Friday afternoon, at Decker Brothers' ware-rooms, Union-square, and a very encouraging report of the progress of the scheme was submitted. The attendance comprised the following eminent musicians and amateurs: Theo. Thomas, President; Drs. Zuisser and Krackowiser, Vice-Presidents; Messrs. Federlein and Witte, Secretaries; Messrs. J. Hallgarten and Toussaint, Treasurers; Messrs. L. Lasar, Carl Henser, Paul Banner, and J. H. Corbell. Mr. Thomas will give the first Wagner Concert early in the Spring.

THE PEEKSKILL MOLDERS.

The Rumored Suspension of the Foundries not Correct.

A report having reached the City to the effect that about 1,000 working men were thrown out of employment by the suspension of all the foundries but two of Peekskill, a representative of THE TIMES was sent to Peekskill to investigate the matter. A visit was first made to the People's Stove Works, conducted by Southard, Robertson & Co., in that village, and Mr. Robertson was found in his office. On being informed of the rumor, Mr. Robertson said that most of the foundries had suspended temporarily, some for the purpose of stock-taking, having fulfilled their engagements for the year, and others for repairs. His works, in which about eighty-five men are ordinarily employed, had stopped for three weeks, for both of the purposes mentioned, and retained only a dozen men.

This suspension occurs every year, usually about the holidays, and continues for two or three weeks. Mr. Robertson said that there was a circumstance which took place recently in Pennsylvania, tending to make the market uncertain and so deaden trade, to some extent, and thus to extend the term of suspension this year. This was the increase in the price of iron from $45 to about $51 per ton, which increase followed immediately upon a meeting of the great iron companies at Pittsburg. This occurred, too, he said, when there was no special demand for iron, and no evidence of any such demand being about to be made. But, he added, we are never dull in Peekskill, because we are largely in manufactures, and our trade extends over the whole country. Even now all the workshops are being made larger to prepare for expected increase. Mr. Robertson then named all the foundries in town, and it would appear, according to his figures that about 1,000 to 1,200 men were employed in the iron trade of the village. When all the shops suspended the great majority of that number was thrown out of work, but it was not unexpected. The term of suspension was longer this year, and that was all that could be complained of. The workmen now idle are believed not to exceed 300, and there is no talk of distress with this number, as workmen average nearly $4 a day, and most of them own their own houses. There is only one furnace in Peekskill, about which over 100 men are employed, and this, though letting its fires out for the first time in over four years, still retains about sixty men. At the Peekskill Plow-works, where there was no suspension at all this year, 150 men are continually employed.

The furnace will resume full work in a few days. At the National Stove-works, business has been suspended since Jan. 20. Where seventy men are employed here, but a dozen or so are now engaged. Montross, Lent & Co. resumed about five days ago, after remaining four weeks idle, a longer time than usual, it being intended not to remain idle over two weeks. In all the others visited the same story was told substantially, though there was nowhere to be seen any sign of dissatisfaction, and no groups of idle men were to be observed in the streets.

The Dangerous Classes—Sermon by Rev. J. M. Pullman.

Rev. J. M. Pullman continued his series of lectures on social problems at Lyric Hall, Sixth-avenue and Forty-second-street, last evening, taking as his immediate subject the "dangerous classes," and the general responsibility for their condition. A suggestive text was found in the Lamentations of Jeremiah, chapter one, verse twelve: "Is it nothing to you, all ye that pass by." As society, said the preacher, runs through ages like a river, it casts some to the surface and sinks others as a sediment or social mud to the bottom. The latter are the dangerous classes; a rough, unsettled, degraded lot of beings, who have ever formed the substrata of society. Under cover of this night in the reeking, crowded dens of degradation and infamy are scenes which up-town residents never look on but to recoil, and oftener never see or hear of. It might be an easy and convenient theory to argue that these people had gravitated to their present position on account of inherent depravity, but while intemperance, indolence, and ignorance were the besetting vices, it would be well to inquire whether the upper classes were not, to some extent, responsible for fostering them, although against their own interest. The tenement-house owner herded together all the beings that could be lodged in a building; the factory owner cared nothing for the degradations of his employes, and often the rich declined to aid or help the deserving. The father neglected his children while he made money; friend neglected friend whom he saw sinking into intemperance, and the richer classes generally recoiled from every-day exhibitions of degradation, of which they had an occasional glimpse.

Self-interest alone would advise an elevation of the degraded classes. Men sink into intemperance, thence to poverty and degradation, and soon hate, with malice, all who are in worldly prosperity, wherein lurks their dangerous character. They reason that law is powerless, when the greatest robber of the age can get the aid of the best intellect and go unpunished, and it makes them long for the means of purchasing immunity. But, notwithstanding all this disparity, there was the common brotherhood of self-interest and penalty; the former because it was dangerous to foster by neglect the worst passions of the degraded, and the latter because the plague that started in the slums would eventually extend. The means of remedy may be numerous, but the cause must be removed before the effect, and the relief must be substantial at first. Dependence on legislative aid was vain, and the starving man cannot be fed with remonstrance and exhortation. With a due enforcement of the laws made for the benefit of these classes; with substantial aid and sympathy preceding the preacher; with the abolition of indiscriminate charity and an enlistment of the co-operation from self interest of the rich, the "dangerous classes," or the majority of those not naturally degraded, would learn to abhor their present degradation, and an honest ambition would take the place of the prevailing malicious envy.

The American Evangelical Alliance—A Proposed International Conference.

The Evangelical Alliance of the United States, with head-quarters at the Bible House, in this City, has issued a circular under date of the present month to sister organizations throughout the world. The object thereof is to gather in New-York delegates from all nations to a general conference of the different organizations of the one Evangelical Alliance, commencing Oct. 2 and continuing till Oct. 12, 1873. The circular states that it is unnecessary to explain why the projected conference some years ago was abandoned, but now that hostilities have ceased, it is desirable to unite in spirit and work Christians of all countries. Remembering the descent from nationalities of Europe, and that Christianity came through them to us, the Alliance longs for a closer Christian connection.

The errors which have marred the usefulness of the churches, such as infidelity and rationalism on the one hand, and superstition and ritualism on the other, have not sprung up indigenously among us, but have been transported from the other side of the Atlantic, and we wish evangelical Christians from other lands to assist us in contending with them.

The object of the conference is to promote the desire for a closer union among Christians to remove obstacles out of the way of their co-operation, to lead them to combine in prayer, praise, and evangelistic work, and thus to exhibit the essential unity of the body of Christ.

Personal.

Gen. Thos. H. Anger, of the United States Army, is at the Hoffman House.

Samuel Bowles, of the Springfield *Republican*, is sojourning at the Brevoort House.

Gen. C. C. Van Zandt, of Rhode Island; Col. T. B. P. Dixey, of Philadelphia, and Oliver Ames, of North Easton, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Gen. R. S. Walker, of Alabama; Hon. F. E. Hinckley, of Chicago, President of the Chicago and Iowa Central Railroad; Hon. J. C. Short, of Danville, Ill., President of the Paris and Danville Railroad, and Col. William Phillips, of Pittsburg, President of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. C. W. Tompkins, of Staten Island, is at the New-York Hotel.

Hon. P. Dickinson, of Tennessee, and A. B. Coleman, of Newburg, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Saturday afternoon the Legislative Committee of the Common Council of Newark met with the Mayor and the city members of the Legislature, in the Council Chamber, for the purpose of discussing the proposed creation of two district civil courts in the city. Speeches favoring the measure were made by Messrs. Keasby, Jackson, Perry, and Stevens, and on being taken, the sense of the Council favored the passage of an act for that purpose, and it was ordered that immediate measures be taken to have a suitable bill introduced to the Legislature.

THE CITY CHAMBERLAIN.

Controller Green Solicits the Mayor's Aid in Correcting Abuses in Mr. Palmer's Office.

Controller Green has transmitted the following communication to Mayor Havemeyer in relation to the State taxes, and the practices existing in the office of the City Chamberlain:

CITY OF NEW-YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, January, 1873.

Hon. William F. Havemeyer, Mayor of the City of New-York:

SIR: I am again compelled to call your attention to matters concerning the administration of the office of the Chamberlain of the City, with the view of asking your official aid in correcting the abuses that have grown up about it, and which are but a part of a system that has fastened itself upon the City, and which it is evident is not to be got rid of without a persevering struggle.

I have received from the Controller of the State an account claiming that there is due from this County on the State taxes of 1871 the sum of $55,816 01, with a communication asking its payment with interest.

I long since paid over to the Chamberlain as County Treasurer the whole amount of this State tax, in part to the predecessor of the present County Treasurer, and the remainder to Mr. F. A. Palmer, in amounts as follows:

Date of payment of money to Mr. Palmer, 1872	Date of payment by Mr. Palmer to State Controller, 1872	No. days money held	Amount paid to Mr. Palmer to send to State Controller	Amount sent by Mr. Palmer to State Controller	Balance still held by Mr. Palmer
Jan. 26	Jan. 27	1	$1,000,000 00	$1,000,000 00	......
Jan. 29	Jan. 31	2	500,000 00	500,000 00	......
Feb. 5	Feb. 17	2	500,000 00	500,000 00	......
Feb. 15	Feb. 17	2	250,000 00	250,000 00	......
Mar. 9	Mar. 26	17	100,000 00	100,000 00	......
Mar. 25	May 10	46	100,000 00	100,000 00	......
May 9	May 17	8	100,000 00	74,500 00	$25,500 00
May 18	May 21	3	100,000 00	99,000 00	1,000 00
May 29	May 31	2	200,000 00	198,000 00	2,000 00
June 11	June 11	..	100,000 00	99,000 00	1,000 00
June 18	June 24	6	131,601 85	130,285 84	1,316 01

It will be seen by the above table that Mr. Palmer paid over all the moneys which were paid to him up to May 9, 1872. The $100,000 paid to him on that date he held up to the 17th of May, eight days, and then paid over only $74,500 of it, retaining $25,500, and from this and subsequent payments he retained a total of $30,816 01 in a little more than a month. As the State claims ten per cent. interest on moneys unpaid after the 1st day of December, it was important that the moneys, instead of being retained by Mr. Palmer for several days, should be transmitted without delay. Why, it may be asked, did Mr. Palmer send to Albany all the moneys received from me up to May 17, without deduction, and from and after that date retain a part of them?

The following facts will, perhaps, aid in answering this question:

The enormous charges and emoluments of the Chamberlain and County Treasurer were the subject of angry public discussion and of severe comment in the Legislature of 1872, around which body Mr. Palmer's interests were actively represented. While the Legislature was in session Mr. Palmer retained none of the moneys, but out of the five first payments after the Legislature adjourned and was out of the way (May 14, 1872) he kept back the $25,500 above referred to, and from that and subsequent payments the sum of $30,816 01.

To prevent these deductions from the moneys of the County, which could only be got back by a lawsuit, I arranged with the State officials to pay these moneys direct to them, without charge or deduction, through the State Agency in this City, the Manhattan Bank. Accordingly a warrant for $1,000,000 was drawn Jan. 22, 1872, to the order of the Manhattan Bank. This warrant was signed by the Mayor and Controller, and the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and delivered to the State Agency by direction of the State Controller. After the warrant was so delivered Mr. Palmer refused to pay it, he claiming the moneys should pass through his hands, and it remained unpaid in the Manhattan Bank for about four days, when, rather than disturb the credit of the City at that critical period, I consented to transmit the money through Mr. Palmer *on the distinct understanding that he would make no deduction therefrom.*

The State now presents an account of $55,816 01 against the City, being the amount retained by Mr. Palmer and his predecessor, besides interest, but as the entire amount of the State tax having been paid by me to the County Treasurer, to be transmitted to the State, of course the County cannot be required to pay the above sum a second time.

This money retained by Mr. Palmer was paid to him in order that he might pay moneys due, and measures should be taken to compel Mr. Palmer to pay it. This case is similar to that of the interest on the City deposits. In both, the acts of Mr. Palmer deprive the City and County of moneys that properly belong to them, and this deprivation inures to Mr. Palmer's own pecuniary advantage.

No business man would think of disputing the proposition that the interest on these deposits should be credited by the depository banks to the City and County accounts.

There is but one legal method of drawing money from the Treasury, that is by warrant of the Controller, signed by the Mayor and the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors for County moneys, and by a majority of the Commissioners for those of the Sinking Fund. No moneys can be legally drawn from the Treasury by the Chamberlain at all; nor by the Controller alone. The rule is the same whether the money be principal or interest, and the quibbles and fetches that have been put forth to confuse the public mind on this subject will fail of their object; they are but the thin covering of a purpose that may, perhaps, craftily change with more or less favoring circumstances, to find some pretext for diverting these moneys from the public Treasury.

The distinction between the position of the Controller on the subject and that of the Chamberlain, is not merely a matter of form as to how these interest moneys should be paid to the City; it is something more. If, as the Chamberlain claims, he can draw them from the bank, and thus get them in his own possession, he may or may not pay them over to the City. In the case of these State taxes, he got moneys into his hands which he has not yet paid over. May he not again set up some obsolete statute upon which to hang a claim to keep these interest moneys, and put the City to litigation to get them back?

The Controller, on the other hand, claims that neither he nor the Chamberlain can draw the interest moneys from the banks. They belong to the account to which they have accrued, and can only be drawn out, as other moneys are drawn, that is by the warrants provided by law of the Mayor and the Controller. Suppose the Controller to consent that the Chamberlain draw these interest moneys from the bank to pay over to the City, and suppose the Chamberlain should fail to pay them over, and put the City to suit to get them back, would it not be justly said that the Controller had wrongfully consented to such a withdrawal of these moneys?

The better way is to follow and keep to the law. The case is a very simple one. Moneys are deposited in the banks belonging to the City; interest accrues thereon; the principal and the interest can only be drawn by the one lawful method, and that is upon the warrant signed by the Mayor and the Controller. If Mr. Palmer, as City Chamberlain, by the use of his official and other relations with the banks in which these moneys are deposited, continues to prevent their being passed to the City credit, he does so against the interests of the City of which he is an officer, and in promotion of his personal interests as bank president and stockholder. In this matter, as in that of the State taxes, I deem the action of Mr. Palmer exceedingly prejudicial to the interests of the City, and I bring the subject under your especial notice, in the hope that an efficient remedy may be provided.

Mr. Palmer was and is the President of the Broadway Bank, in which both Sweeny and Bradley kept their accounts as Chamberlain, and through which the warrants that consummated the distribution of the late Municipal robberies were paid; by a natural transition, and for obvious reasons, he was, on the 6th of January, 1872, brought into the Chamberlainship by the retirement of Mr. Bradley and by appointment of Mayor Hall. Is the City, by the neglect or connivance of the Chamberlain, to lose the interest on the public moneys in order that the Broadway Bank may continue to yield annual dividends of twenty-four per cent. to its President and other stockholders? It was through this bank that fraudulent warrants were paid to the amount of millions. Could its President, with his own relations to those City officials, have been entirely ignorant of what was going on in his own bank? It was from this bank, as appeared on a trial lately going on in court, that certain documentary evidence known to have been in its keeping, suddenly disappeared after its importance to the protection of the interests in the late Municipal robberies were discovered.

The Tenth National Bank, also, is still continued by the Chamberlain as a depository bank of the City moneys—a bank that numbered among its directors Jay Gould, Peter B. Sweeny, Richard B. Connolly, and John J. Bradley, and which has for months been endeavoring to compel the Controller to pay over a quarter of a million of dollars, being a balance of $442,000 claimed to have been advanced to Norton, Ingersoll and others, Court-house Commissioners, from which advances the City received trifling if any value. The schedule that follows will show some of Mr. Palmer's present intertangled and incompatible relations. City Chamberlain, County Treasurer, Broadway Bank stockholder and President, landlord of armory buildings rented to the County, and patron and relative of the President of the Tenth National Bank, who also claims to be Deputy Chamberlain.

SCHEDULE.

Amount of State tax retained by Mr. Palmer	$30,816 01
Salary as City Chamberlain, for which he has commenced suit against the City	10,000 00
Salary as County Treasurer, for which he has filed his claim in the Controller's office	10,000 00
Interest on City and County moneys in the Broadway and other banks, which he prevents from being passed to the credit of the proper accounts	200,000 00
Lessor of premises on Ninth-avenue, and on Twenty-seventh-street, as an armory, for six years, at an annual rent of $18,000, which rent his co-lessors have finally agreed to reduce to $12,000, from Nov. 1, 1872. The amount claimed from Aug. 1, 1871, to Nov. 1, 1872	27,000 00
Salary heretofore paid W. B. Palmer, President of Tenth National Bank, as pretended Deputy Chamberlain, (say)	5,000 00

If the period has not yet come when public officers will refuse unconscionable and excessive emoluments, the time has certainly come when men of not over-sensitive honor in public position will be unwilling to face the odium that must fall upon the official who, oblivious to his duty to the public, fights for all he can get out of laws contrived and passed in an era of corruption by conspirators against the interests of the whole community.

Very respectfully,
ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Gregory Redmond, aged fifty-seven, of No. 50 Henry-street, died suddenly yesterday morning at the corner of Henry and Rutgers streets.

The German Maennerchor gave an entertainment and soirée dansante at the Harmonie Rooms, in Essex-street, last night, and it was well patronized.

The Odd-fellows' Saengerbund gave a vocal and musical entertainment at the Turn Hall in Fourth-street, last night, for which a rich programme had been prepared.

The steamer Tybee, of the United States Mail Steam-ship line, sailed yesterday for Samana and San Domingo. She carried a number of passengers and an assorted cargo.

The German Journeymen Fresco Painters' Association gave an annual ball, at the Turn Hall, in Fourth-street, on Saturday night, which was well patronized by the members of the craft.

The Cologne Carnival Society gave a soirée at its rooms, No. 9 Second-avenue, last night, and the festivities indulged in on the occasion were fully enjoyed by a large number of persons.

The Executive Committee of the German-American Central Reform organization, at its last meeting elected Hon. Marcus Otterbourg its Chairman, and George Kuester, Secretary for the year 1873.

Alex. Loadman, aged thirty, while intoxicated, accidentally fell overboard at Pier No. 34 East River. He was rescued from drowning by Officer Crawford, of the Second Precinct, and taken to the Park Hospital.

The stock and fixtures in the fancy goods store of Isaac Bernstein, No. 38½ Grand-street, were totally destroyed by fire last evening. Loss $1,000; fully insured. The building was damaged to the extent of $500.

Gustavus Abbey, No. 181 Avenue B, while attempting to get on the front platform of a car at the corner of Avenue B and Eleventh-street, yesterday, fell, and the wheels of the car passed over his right leg, crushing it terribly.

A meeting of delegates of the German Reform organizations was held at Germania Hall, in Third-avenue, yesterday, when the organization of the central body was completed by the election of an executive committee.

Count Bernstorf, of Germany, last evening addressed the congregation of the German Lutheran Christ Church, in Fifth-street and Avenue B, on the subject of the present religious reform movement in Germany, giving an account of the origin and progress of the same from the time of the promulgation of the Papal infallibility dogma.

Sergt. Williams and the Jefferson Market Court squad made a descent on the colored dance-house No. 29 Macdougal-street on Saturday night and arrested the proprietor, Frederick Reynolds, and thirteen others of both sexes. The prisoners were arraigned before Justice Cox at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. Reynolds was held to answer in $500 bail, five white girls in the party were sent on the Island, and the others were discharged.

Patrolman McGee, of the Fifteenth Precinct, found Lottie Lebrun, aged seventeen, of No. 110 Macdougal-street, wandering about at an early hour yesterday morning in search of a doctor. The girl stated that she had taken poison by mistake. She was removed to the nearest Police Station, where Dr. Steele examined her, and found that she had swallowed a small quantity of sugar of lead. The doctor prescribed for her, and she was taken home. She had not swallowed enough of the poison to do her any harm.

BROOKLYN.

Nicholas Griffin, sixteen years of age, was arrested, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, on a charge of assaulting Nancy Sheehan, at her residence, on Seventeenth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

A sneak-thief entered the basement of Mrs. Kasson's boarding-house, No. 300 State-street, on Saturday night, and stole a number of articles, chiefly ladies' wearing apparel, worth in all $50.

John Dugan, the person supposed to have stabbed Martin Kelly, during a fight in Peter Byrnes' liquor-saloon, corner of Court and Butler streets, last Sunday morning, was arrested yesterday, and locked up for examination.

Mrs. Abagail Campbell, who was badly burned by the explosion of a gasoline lamp at No. 1,012 Gates-avenue, Saturday morning, died at the City Hospital Saturday night, from the effects of her injuries. The police state that Dr. Corkin, of No. 943 Gates-avenue, refused to attend when called.

LONG ISLAND.

The annual election of Chief and Assistant Engineers of the Jamaica Fire Department occurs to-morrow.

The Long Island Railroad Company has withdrawn its Jamaica express, and added another train on its Rockaway branch.

The failure of the Atlantic Steam-ship Company has caused the withdrawal of the steamer Escort from the line between Sag Harbor and New-York.

The Suffolk County M. E. Association will meet in Greenport to-morrow, instead of at Moriches, the place first appointed. The session will continue three days.

A three-masted schooner of 425 tons was launched from O. H. Bishop's yard, Greenpoint, a few days since. The keels of two more, of 600 tons each, will be laid immediately.

Mr. Z. King, Trustee of the village of Greenport, and Inspector of the Port, will resign the former position, in obedience to the late Government order, which forbids Federal officers holding positions under local governments.

The special town meetings in Hempstead and North Hempstead on Saturday revealed much dissatisfaction respecting the County Court-house site, and resolutions were passed favoring a repeal of the act authorizing the building.

Last week the schooner Sarah A. Hammond, Capt. Allen, of Taunton, Mass., loaded with coal for Boston, went ashore in a thick snow-storm near the new life-saving station, opposite Centre Moriches, bilged and broke in two. Vessel and cargo probably a total loss.

STATEN ISLAND.

This evening, the complimentary ball of the Staten Island Schutzencorps will be given at Bechtel's Hall, Stapleton.

The Richmond County Democratic General Committee will hold their annual convention at the Village Hall, New-Brighton, to-morrow.

NEW-JERSEY.

The reported failure of the New-Jersey Plate Glass Company is incorrect. There is no foundation for the rumor.

Yesterday St. John's P. E. (Free) Church was opened, on Summit-avenue, Jersey City Heights. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Right Rev. Bishop Odenheimer, and in the afternoon he solemnized the rite of confirmation upon a number of communicants.

[Advertisement.]

Coughs, bronchitis, consumption, arrested and permanently benefited by using cod-liver oil. HAZARD & CASWELL'S COD LIVER OIL is the purest, sweetest and best.

1873.

STATEMENT OF THE

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,

Nos. 144 and 146 Broadway.

For the Year Ending Dec. 31, 1872.

S. F. WINSTON, President.

Net Assets, Jan. 1, 1872, $49,264,571 17.

RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR:

FOR PREMIUMS AND POLICY FEES:		
Original premiums	$4,332,135 03	
Renewal premiums	9,449,228 78	
Annuities	5,500 00	
	$14,286,863 81	
FOR INTEREST ON		
Bonds and mortgages	$2,867,041 55	
Stocks	319,731 84	
Banks, trust companies, &c.	61,350 06	
Premium on gold	26,846 45	
	$3,274,980 73	
For office building rents	54,250 00	—$17,716,094 54
Total		$66,980,665 71

DISBURSEMENTS.

PAID:		
Claims by Death	$3,253,867 90	
Additions to same, being Dividends	366,340 14	
Matured Endowments	59,650 00	
Additions to same	15,591 62	
Reductions of Premiums	7,417 08	
Dividend of Jan. 1, 1872, applied to purchase paid-up Insurance	2,842,727 92	
Surrendered Policies	1,558,008 73	
Surrendered Additions used in payment of Premiums	2,415,477 22	
Annuities	17,590 02	
Commissions to Agents	336,015 29	
Commutation of future Commissions	332,446 46	
EXPENSES:		
Advertising	$55,606 07	
Taxes on business in other States	90,489 47	
Medical Examinations	38,506 80	
Salaries	263,702 90	
Law	28,965 38	
Printing and Stationery	54,214 50	
Sundry Expenses, Exchange, Postage, &c.	121,309 89	
Office Furniture and Profit and Loss	2,108 55	
Taxes on Real Estate	24,149 46	—$10,906,181 40

Net Assets Dec. 31, 1872....$56,074,484 31

SUMMARY OF INVESTMENTS.

Cash in Banks and Trust Companies at Interest	$2,159,283 66	
Bonds and Mortgages	47,002,804 37	
United States Stocks	4,208,300 75	
New-York State, Town, and City Stocks	1,376,009 60	
Real Estate	1,314,007 37	
Balances due from Agents	14,100 53	—$56,074,484 31
Add:		
Interest Accrued	$758,679 24	
Premiums—Deferred, Semi-annual, and Quarterly	1,285,136 44	
Premiums in Course of Transmission	113,841 43	
Market Value of Stocks in excess of cost	317,896 00	— 2,475,575 11

Gross Assets, Dec. 31, 1872....$58,550,059 42

Increase in Net Assets for the Year....6,809,913 14

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement, and find the same correct.

ISAAC F. LLOYD, Auditor.

THE ASSETS ARE THUS APPROPRIATED.

Gross Assets Dec. 31, 1872....$58,550,059 42

LIABILITIES:

Reserve for all Policies and Additions in force, (American Table 4 per cent. interest)	$52,331,702 70	
Reserve for Annuities and Reductions of Premiums	154,002 65	
Claims by Death, not yet due	552,475 20	
Post-mortem Dividends	24,000 00	
Premiums paid in advance	29,818 33	
Surplus accrued on Tontine Policies	17,362 30	—$53,109,361 18

Surplus over Liabilities....$5,440,698 24

During the year 1872 an extra Dividend has been computed, adjusting the Division of 1870, and bringing the Dividend accounts forward to the anniversaries of the issue of the Policies. The whole sum so divided ($2,204,627 51) has now been credited in the usual form of reversionary insurance. The following is the

DISPOSITION OF SURPLUS.

Total surplus as above	$5,440,698 24
Extra Dividend of 1872	2,204,627 51
Undivided Surplus for Dividend of 1873	$3,236,070 73

From this sum a Dividend will be apportioned to each Policy which shall be in force at its anniversary in 1873.

POLICY AND RISK ACCOUNT.

	Number.		Amount.
Policies in force Jan. 1, 1872	73,864		$228,770,367
Issued and restored during the year	12,181		34,937,775
Total	86,045		$263,708,142
Deduct:			
Canceled	1,161	$3,200,305	
Forfeited	5,979	18,053,595	
Dead	740	2,351,975	
Matured	19	54,650	7,899	23,660,525
In force Dec. 31, 1872	78,146		$240,047,617
Increase during the year	4,282		11,277,250

NOTE.—Canceled Policies are those upon which no premium was ever paid. For a large proportion of the Forfeited Policies a surrender value was paid either in Cash or in Paid-up Insurance.

The Amount of Dividend Additions to Policies is about....$23,000,000

ITEMS.

The receipts of the year, ($17,716,094 54,) have been appropriated in the following proportions:

Held for the Reserve to meet the Claims as they will mature, 38.44 per cent. of Receipts.

Returned to Policy-holders for claims by Death and for Dividends, 53.93 per cent. of Receipts.

Consumed in Current Expenses, 6.98 per cent. of Receipts.

Paid for Taxes in the different States, .65 per cent. of Receipts.

Ratio of Expenses to Receipts in the MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK for every year since its organization:

Year.	Per cent.	Year.	Per cent.	Year.	Per cent.
1843	16.1	1853	13.5	1863	9.5
1844	9.2	1854	10.6	1864	10.0
1845	10.4	1855	9.3	1865	12.6
1846	10.5	1856	9.5	1866	16.1
1847	9.9	1857	9.4	1867	12.6
1848	9.2	1858	9.5	1868	12.6
1849	9.6	1859	10.6	1869	10.6
1850	8.6	1860	8.3	1870	9.2
1851	8.5	1861	9.3	1871	7.1
1852	7.3	1862	8.4	1872	6.98

If to the surplus now in hand there be added what was returned to Policy-holders in 1871 and 1872, and the sum diminished by the undivided surplus Jan. 1, 1870, the overpayments for assurance, or surplus of premiums, during the last three years, will be found to amount to the sum of ten millions six hundred and sixty-four thousand, two hundred and fifty-four dollars and eighty-four cents. ($10,664,254 84.)

WM. H. C. BARTLETT, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Frederick S. Winston,	Samuel D. Babcock,
John V. L. Pruyn,	David Hoadley,
Robert H. McCurdy,	Henry A. Smythe,
Isaac Green Pearson,	William E. Dodge,
Martin Bates,	George S. Coe,
William Betts,	William M. Vermilye,
John Wadsworth,	John E. Develin,
Alfred Edwards,	Alonzo Child,
Oliver H. Palmer,	Henry E. Davies,
Samuel E. Sproulls,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Samuel M. Cornell,	Francis Skiddy,
Lucius Robinson,	J. Elliott Condict,
W. Smith Brown,	James C. Holden,
Richard Patrick,	Herman C. Von Post,
William H. Popham,	George C. Richardson,
William A. Haines,	Alexander H. Rice,
Ezra Wheeler,	W. T. Babcock,
Seymour L. Husted,	F. Ratchford Starr.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
RICHARD A. McCURDY, Vice-President.
W. H. C. BARTLETT, Actuary.
JOHN M. STUART, Secretary.

TIFFANY & CO.,

UNION-SQUARE,

DIAMOND MERCHANTS

2,717,420

WAS THE AGGREGATE

Daily Circulation

OF

THE SUN

FOR THE MONTH OF

JANUARY, 1873.

The daily issues of THE SUN for the month ending Jan. 31, were as follows:

Date.	Copies.	Date.	Copies.
1	81,994	17	[illegible]
2	90,800	18	102,[illegible]
3	91,044	20	[illegible]
4	95,564	21	[illegible]
6	99,929	22	[illegible]
7	107,160	23	[illegible]
8	101,090	24	101,[illegible]
9	99,074	25	[illegible]
10	103,130	27	[illegible]
11	102,780	28	[illegible]
13	106,310	29	[illegible]
14	101,874	30	[illegible]
15	102,900	31	[illegible]
16	100,300		

TOTAL SALES OF MONTH....2,717,420

Smallpage & Son,
41–43 MADDOX STREET, BOND STREET,
LONDON, W.
ALSO AGENTS FOR THE
CUNARD & WHITE STAR LINES.

THE

NEW SECOR

LOCK-STITCH

SEWING-MACHINE.

J. T. ELLIS,

NO. 1,246 BROADWAY

Between 31st and 32d sts.

MAINE'S PORTABLE WINDOW VENTILATOR. UNDERHILL & CO., No. 35 Duane-st.

Havana Weekly Market.

HAVANA, Feb. 1.—Sugar irregular. Market opened firm, but fell at the close, owing to the decline in exchange and unfavorable foreign advices. Buyers demand a reduction, but holders are unwilling to make concessions, and the market closed dull. Receipts scanty, owing to the rains. Stock in warehouses at Havana and Matanzas, 63,000 boxes and 3,500 hhds. Receipts of the week at Havana and Matanzas, 30,000 boxes and 4,000 hhds. Export of the week, from Havana and Matanzas, 8,100 boxes and 2,700 hhds., including 1,870 boxes and all the hhds. to the United States. Molasses nominal; no business on account of want of stock. Bacon in fair demand at $17@$17 50 ₩ cwt. Butter buoyant; superior American, [illegible]; Cheese, $24@$25 ₩ quintal. Flour firmer; American, $12@$12 50 ₩ bbl. Hams—American sugar-cured buoyant at [illegible] ₩ quintal. Lard active; in kegs, $17 75@$18; in tins; $21 50@$22 50 ₩ quintal. Potatoes quiet but firm at $7@$7 12½ ₩ bbl. Tallow in fair demand; market bare. Onions, $12 ₩ bbl., market bare. Coal Oil, in tins, in fair demand. Empty Hogsheads in fair demand at $5. Lumber quiet; White Pine, [illegible]; Pitch Pine, [illegible] ₩ M. Shooks—Box, 12@12½ reals. Sugar—Hogshead, 27@28½ reals. Molasses—Hogshead in fair demand at 25@28 reals. Hoops—Long-shaved, [illegible]; short-shaved dull. Freights quiet; vessels in demand for the United States. Tobacco—The dry weather is injuring the growing crop.

Exchange irregular and weak. On the United States, in currency, sixty days, 11@11½ premium; do., short sight, 13@13½; in gold, sixty days, 25½@26; do., short sight, 27½@28. On London, 37½@38. On Paris, 21½@22.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Australia, from Glasgow.—Hugh Innis, Miss A. Ross, Mrs. M. Lonie and 2 children, Wm. McClelland, Mrs. McClelland and 2 children, Geo. C. Campbell, Mrs. Campbell and child, John Birkbeck, Geo. K. Bunker.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....7:07 | Sun sets....5:20 | Moon sets..12:49

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11:49 | Gov. Island..12:38 | Hell Gate...2:00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SUNDAY, Feb. 2.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Geo. Washington, Quick, New-Orleans Jan. 25, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse., &c. to Ferguson & Wood.

Steam-ship Australia, (Br.,) Hedderwick, Glasgow Jan. 18, via Moville 20th, with mdse. and 14 cabin and 78 steerage passengers to Henderson Bros. Had strong gales and high seas throughout.

Steam-ship Westphalia, (Ger.,) Schwensen, Hamburg, Jan. 15, via Havre, 18th, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Stark, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah Jan. 29, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Hatteras, Laurence, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Bark James, McCarty, Buenos Ayres 63 ds., with hides and wool to Hand & Swan. Crossed the equator Jan. 15, in lon. 41; had moderate weather to Hatteras; from thence 5 ds. with strong N. W. gales; Feb. 1, lat. 34 45 lon. 73 26, spoke bark S. W. Holbrook.

Schr. Abbie Perkins, (of Pacrabero, N. S.,) Reynolds, San Blas 20 ds., with cocoa-nuts and mahogany to G. Wessels—vessel to Crandall, Berteaux & Co. Had moderate weather to Hatteras; from thence 8 ds. with strong northerly winds.

BELOW.—Ship Camilla, Tasker, from Boston Jan. 29. Was boarded, Feb. 1, lat. 40 40, lon. 70, by pilot-boat A. Leggett, No. 4.

WIND.—Sunset, light W. N. W.; clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 2.—Arr. bark Fannie, from Galveston; schrs. Lizzie Major, from Mosquito Inlet; Addie L. Cutter, from Jacksonville.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 2.—Arr. steam-ship James Adger, from New-York; bark Guiana, from Liverpool; brig Talia, from Majorca; schrs. E. G. Edwards, from Philadelphia; Stephen Bennett, from Portland; Osprey, from New-York; Matocka, from Baltimore; Frank & Emily, from Rockport; A. B. Heger, from Philadelphia; [illegible] Jewett, from Boston; J. H. Stickney, from Baltimore; Willie Lull, from Baltimore. The schooner John McAdam, hence for New-Haven, returned leaky and with the loss of part of her deck load.

Sld.—Bark Bloomiden, for Liverpool; bark Algeria, for Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Feb. 2.—Passed in, for Baltimore, bark Queens County, from England; a Norwegian ship from Boston.

Passed out bark Embrosa, brig Helena, for Queenstown; bark Rosalie, brig Sarah & Emma, and schr. D. F. Keeling, for Porto Rico; brig Romanie, for Havana.

Sld. United States steamer Richmond, for Key West.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 2.—Arr. barks Cochituate, from Havana; Ada Carter, from Havre; brig James Crosby, from Boston; schrs. Carrie E. Walker, from Boston; Wm. Beering and Enterprise, from Portland; T. L. Knight and Victor, from New-York; Village Belle, from Jamaica; Sonderpe, from Baracoa; John Riley, from Wilmington, Del.

Sld. ship Bombay, for Liverpool; bark Gutenberg, for Bremen.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Feb. 1.—Arr., schrs. Pomona, (Br.,) from Aquin, for Boston; Almeda, from Pembroke, for New-York; New-Zealand, from Rockland, for do.; Emma Linwood, from Belfast, for Virginia. At 10 A. M. the wind was light from the N. W.